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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

EVERY thing still seems to betoken a disposition on the part of the country and of Parliament to treat the Ministry of Lord Derby in the fairest spirit and with the utmost forbearance. There is not the slightest pressure for declarations of policy (that might, perhaps be unreasonable enough), or any demand for statements of measures. Even when expectation was raised of the delivery of a programme of business, which ended in a simple and curt announcement of the introduction of the India Bill and the day of adjournment for the Easter recess, nobody complained, and virtuous resignation to the smallest crumb of Ministerial revelation was voted to be the order of the day. No doubt that this almost apathy in the public and the Legislature arises from a mixed feeling. Both have a sort of confidence in the Government, although not exactly the confidence which is used in a Parliamentary sense towards the rulers of the realm for the time being. We are confident, at any rate, that the Government are powerless to do any harm; and we have an undercurrent of belief—small, slow, and sluggish, perhaps—that it is within the bounds of possibility that they may produce some good. If measures and plans are being hatched in Downing street, no one seems inclined to disturb the process of incubation.

In the absence of a great scheme of policy, and pending the construction and production of measures to occupy the Session which appears to have been ceded to Lord Derby, there are several opportunities of bidding for popularity, of some of which the Ministry have availed themselves, and of which they might avail themselves. There are things to be done which can be done by any Government, irrespective of political status and opinion, and which would not be without their influence on the personal condition of Ministers. Indeed, whether from their own act and impulse, or from that turn in a crisis which, in general affairs, as in the treatment of disease, often seems to follow a change of advisers, whereas it is only an obedience to a great natural law, some matters which hung about the late Government as a reproach have assumed a favourable aspect in the hands of their successor. The affair of the *Cagliari* has mended considerably, and its settlement, in as satisfactory a manner as, under the circumstances, could have been hoped, will certainly not be a feather in Lord Palmerston's cap; and there would be little objection to the appropriation of any merit which may attach to it by Lord Malmesbury, prompted and inspired, as many people seem to think, by Mr. Disraeli. Then there is the case of Mr. Hodge, whom the new Leader of the House of Commons, with an emphasis which seems as if intended to imply action of his own, declares that the Government has declined to yield to Sardinia, for the purpose of handing over a British subject to the tender mercies of the French police. Again there is something remarkably taking in the fact that one of the first acts of the new Ministry was to create the son of Sir Henry Lawrence a Baronet, and to induce the East India Company to confer on him an appanage bearing some relative proportion to the rank. Who shall say that there may not be in reserve the appointment of Sir John Lawrence to the Governor-Generalship of India in the event of Lord Canning seizing the opportunity of a change of Government to relieve himself from the enormous difficulties which await him in the reorganisation of our Indian empire? Besides this, Lord Ellenborough has astutely anticipated the conclusion of the campaign in Oude; and, when the news shortly arrives of the capture of Lucknow, who will there be to gainsay the vaticination of the President of the Board of Control? To descend to smaller things, there is an expectation that Lord Derby and Lord John Manners will avail themselves of an opportunity of catching a little metropolitan popularity, sectional to a certain extent though it may be, by abolishing the toll for foot-passengers on Chelsea-bridge, and so affording real access to the People's Park at Battersea to the class of persons for whose benefit it was ostensibly constructed. If, too, there should be shown any disposition on the part of the Government to protect firmly, though temperately, the errant "civis Britannicus" on the Continent—where his condition is fast becoming very much that of the Wandering Jew—and if they would, moreover, strike in for a relaxation of the new passport system, which is working hardship on a large number of persons who go to France in the fore cabins of the steamers, as well as on the occupants of the saloons, there would be another bid for that popularity which, in their provisional and abnormal condition, must stand Lord Derby's Government in the stead of great principles for the next few months. As it appears that great political discussions are likely to be postponed till next year, what better can the Government do than to lay

themselves out for minor utilities and acts of personal justice? In this way they may be able for a time to get rid of the impression that they have no popular antecedents, but are regarded as a set of rulers of the affairs of this country who have arrived at that distinction by an accident, and who have a reputation to make if possible, and who start at least with the negative advantage that they have not got a reputation to lose.

These considerations, however, lead to a conclusion which, in its relations to the Government of a country like this, is eminently unsatisfactory. Here is every one striving in the mazes of conjecture to find some ground for a belief that the Queen's Government will be carried on without injury to the common weal, or without discredit to our character as a nation. We appear to be making up our minds to the endurance of a system of governmental makeshifts for a year; and the question is, will that period be duly availed of by the public, or whatever it is which forms and shapes political eventualities? Will any effort be made

in this interregnum of party to enlarge the borders of our governing system, and to carry out in its integrity the principles of our Constitution? As matters now stand, we submit, as a rule, to the fiction of being governed by a majority of the House of Commons, and it is not unimportant to inquire just now where that majority is? Now, be it observed that the political situation has got into a sort of triangular condition. We have to choose between three guides of the nation, and three only, neither of whom can assert himself to be in the possession of a Parliamentary majority. It is quite clear that the majority has fallen away from Lord Palmerston; Lord Derby acknowledges openly that he has not got it; and certainly Lord John Russell does not venture to assert that he can command it. Well, then, here is very sufficient ground for an abjuration of allegiance to all three of them. Is not this state of things significant of the time having come when that enormous trust, the destinies of the people of England, are not to be bandied about from one noble Lord to



EAST GATE, CANTON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



another, and that within an area so straitened and confined? Surely it would be wise to make some attempt to escape from this ham-drum system of entrusting all the hopes and all the prospects of this nation alternately to the hands of three somewhat elderly statesmen. Is our political repertory so small that it does not contain even the elements of a new Prime Minister? It is, indeed, not a little curious that there are in the House of Commons (the place where the theory is, that the First Lord of the Treasury should always be) but two men who have filled the office of Premier. Already counsel has been given to the Liberal party to employ the ensuing year in a disinterested and simultaneous effort to reorganise itself; and really, as matters exist, it does seem that the first step ought to be the choice of a new leader. Again we are met by the difficulty of the limit of selection; but, on the whole, we should say that Mr. Gladstone ought to be the man. No one denies to that right hon. gentleman the ability, the experience, the energy, and the zeal for the public welfare which are necessary to procure the confidence and the good will of a great party. In all the progressive measures of the last few years he has borne a distinguished part; and of his honesty and high honour as a politician and as a man there is not the shadow of a doubt. His upward career would, therefore, have been long ago marked out more distinctively than it has been, but for an idea, which is not without foundation, that Mr. Gladstone is what is called crotchety; and really that is a tendency which is fatal to the lead of the House of Commons, and to the beneficial tenure of the post of First Minister. There are, however, those who have opportunities of judging, who are of opinion that the three or four years which Mr. Gladstone has passed in a chronic state of opposition, and in a condition almost of isolation as regards party, have not been without their influence upon him, and that, if the responsibilities of leadership were to be cast upon him for the next year or so, the result of such a training would be to render him as fit a person, if not the fittest, to head that advent to power and to government which it depends on the Liberal party itself, and its own conduct, to make a question of time, bounded only by months. In looking to the probabilities or the necessities of an accession to office of the first class, it may be hinted that the course taken by Lord Stanley has removed one of the few chances of rivalry which stood in the way of Mr. Gladstone.

These considerations are thrown out in a steadfast belief that there never was a moment which afforded so good an opportunity of breaking down a political system which has risen to the bad dignity of an oligarchy, and of making an effort to free our institutions from the overriding influence of class government. We are introducing, not too rapidly perhaps, the plan of competition for employment in the routine departments of the Government. Why should we not at least make a beginning of its application to those functionaries whose larger, wider, and nobler duty it is to carry out the principles by which we profess to govern men and guide the State?

THE WALLS AND GATES OF CANTON.

THAT part of Canton which is situated within the wall is built in the form of an irregular square, and divided by another wall, which runs from east to west, into two parts. The north and largest portion is called the old city; the south part is called the new city. The whole circuit of the two together has been perambulated with ease in two hours, and may therefore be about six or seven miles. To the south the wall runs parallel to the river at the distance of fifteen or twenty rods; on the north, where the city is built partly up the acclivity of the hills in the rear, the wall takes an irregular course, and it may be as much as 300 feet above the surface of the river. The walls are composed of brick, with a foundation of coarse red sandstone, and vary in height from twenty to thirty feet. The gates of the city are sixteen in all, but four of them lead through the wall which separates the old from the new city; so that there are only twelve outer gates, each distinguished by a name descriptive of its position.

The Engraving of the East Gate on the preceding page is from a sketch forwarded by our Special Artist at Canton. It was about half a mile to the north of this gate where the men of the 59th and the French, with the English Engineers and Sappers attached to the French, escaladed the wall. There is a bastion here—a protruding half-square tower—and on each side of this the scaling-ladders were fixed. Immediately inside the East Gate Colonel Graham has his headquarters—to the right of the spectator—an engraving of which appeared in this Journal last week.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE retirement from service of MM. de Persigny and Pietri, Préfet of Police, two of the most devoted adherents of the Emperor, creates so much surmise in Paris as almost to amount to uneasiness. M. Boitelle, the successor of M. Pietri as Préfet de Police, is a particular friend of General Espinasse, and of MM. Persigny and Walewski.

The Empress attended the first representation of the "Magicienne." The general impression respecting this long-talked-of musical marvel is that the *mise en scène* rather overpowers the work itself.

A good many marriages are taking place just now.

The sale of the pictures of M. Véron marked a great variety in prices.

Fêtes being somewhat at a stand-still until Easter, Paris amuses itself by going to sales, of which a number of interesting ones, especially of pictures and curiosities, are now taking place.

Jules Gérard, the lion-killer, has established a club of Nimrods, who, like himself, wage war on the king of beasts. Already forty members have subscribed their names, and eleven have gone to Africa, and are establishing themselves at Ainmorka, from which they write that they are highly satisfied with the locality, and find the country "very well stocked with lions." Among the members of the club are Lord Cavendish and Major Lawson, the latter of whom has had considerable experience of tiger-hunting in India.

M. Edmond About has gone to Italy for the purpose of writing thence a series of letters on art, to be published in the *Moniteur*, and later in volumes.

M. Ducasse, author of the "Mémoires du Roi Joseph," has just published, with Michel Lévy, the first volume of a highly-interesting work, "Mémoires et Correspondance Politique et Militaire du Prince Eugène."

An order of the Minister of War commands that all young soldiers entering the army shall be vaccinated, whether the operation has been performed previously or not.

Alexandre Dumas is about to bring out his new piece, "Les Gardes Forestiers," at Marseilles. This play, in five acts, was written on the spot in four days! and during a few weeks spent in that city

he has composed, besides a piece in one act for a charity, a historical novel in collaboration with another author, and is commencing a libretto for an opera by a Marseillais composer, M. Xavier Boisselot.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday reports that his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon is now convalescent.

Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, is appointed Ambassador at London in the place of M. de Persigny, who has resigned.

By a law just laid before the Legislative Body, the making or selling of percussion-caps, in which fulminating mercury is an ingredient, becomes prohibited save to certain privileged monopolists, and a tax of 50 per cent *ad valorem* is laid on the article itself, which is valued at an annual produce of 800,000*fr.* to the exchequer.

General Espinasse presided on Sunday at the Sorbonne, at the distribution of prizes awarded by an Imperial decree dated August 14 last to members of the mutual benefit societies of the Seine. He pronounced a speech, of which the *Patrie* says that "the height of its importance and the depth of its views profoundly impressed the audience."

The daughter of Marshal Magnan was married with great pomp last week, at the Madeleine, to a M. Haentjean. The liveries of the lacqueys were literally covered with gold braiding, and their cooked hats and powdered wigs, à la Louis XV., seemed to produce a wonderful effect upon the crowd outside the church. The band of the Guides took the place of the organ, and the entire service and ceremony was of the most elaborate and sumptuous description. The cadeaux of the bride are said to be of a fabulous costliness.

The *Mémorial de Lille* says that the new passport regulations are carried out with the utmost rigour in all the ports of the Channel. Nobody can land at Dunkirk, Calais, or Boulogne, unless he has complied with all the required formalities. Several foreigners have been sent back from all these towns.

The Lyons and Geneva Railroad was opened on the 16th inst. by a religious ceremony in the morning at the French terminus, and by an inaugural entertainment the same evening at Geneva. The Bishop of Belley pronounced the episcopal benediction, accompanied by a suitable address, in presence of the Prefect and all the municipal and departmental authorities.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 17th announce that the Queen has at last granted the Infante Don Henry permission to join his family in the capital, which he has accordingly done.

The Duke de Medina-Celi and Counts de Masada Gualqui and de Regla had been appointed Grandees with the customary formalities. The Senate was again occupied with discussing the Budget. On the 22nd the Senate granted the permission asked by the Government to collect the taxes.

PRUSSIA.

The Upper House discussed on the 19th inst., and voted successively, the three articles forming the bill introduced by M. Balow for the foundation of family estates, similar to the "majorats" of France.

The Prince of Prussia has completed his sixty-first year. The Upper Chamber, at a second sitting, held on the 17th inst., charged its President, Prince de Hohenlohe, to present its congratulations to his Royal Highness on the occasion.

In the Landtag a motion, made by the leader of the Conservative party, that the Prussian Parliaments henceforward should be biennial instead of triennial, has been condemned by the Special Committee which had to report on it, by sixteen votes against three.

AUSTRIA.

The Commission which was appointed, in accordance with the leading idea of Austrian domestic policy since the revolution, to prepare one order of civil process for the entire empire, has reported. It recommends that the proceedings of the Courts shall still be in writing, but recommends their abridgment and simplification. Some sensation has been occasioned at Vienna by the resignation of Sir Hamilton Seymour, who retires from the diplomatic service of his country after forty years' employment.

ITALY.

The Court of Genoa, on Saturday last, gave judgment in the political trials which took place in consequence of the events of June last. Twenty-nine prisoners were acquitted; nine were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment (with hard labour); one to thirteen years, seven to twelve years, ten to ten years, and one to seven years' imprisonment. Mazzini and five others, who were tried in their absence, were sentenced to death. The prisoners found guilty have, it is understood, appealed to the Court of Cassation against their sentence.

The number of arrests effected in Milan amounts to fifty—Brambilla and Perego, who lately were pardoned by the Emperor, being among the number. Altogether 120 persons have now been arrested in Austrian Italy.

From Turin it is announced that the chances of Count Cavour's "Conspiracy" Bill, which refers to the press law and the composition of the jury, passing through the Chambers, becomes smaller daily. The Liberals have resolved simply to reject the whole bill, not proposing any amendments.

SWITZERLAND.

The affair of the refugees in Switzerland is nearly terminated. It is proposed to the Federal Council to give a fixed residence in the interior, or to expel forty-one persons. Among the Frenchmen twelve have already left for England, and five have received permission to remain temporarily at Geneva. As to the Italians, seventeen are to quit the canton of Geneva, and seven will remain until their papers have been put *en règle*. It is much more difficult to reach those who had been in the canton of Neuchâtel, for several of them had left before the arrival of the Federal Commissioners, but a permanent surveillance will be exercised.

A letter from Berne, dated March 23, announces that, in the last audience accorded by the Emperor to Dr. Kern, his Majesty seemed disposed to reconsider the passport question. The Government has made an objection to the establishment of the new Consulates, but has not yet adopted a definitive resolution respecting them.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens to the 11th state that the budget of 1858 had just been presented to the Chamber, which is to close its Session at the end of the present month.

In consequence of propositions made by the authorities of Corinth, which, as has been already mentioned, has been almost entirely destroyed by the late earthquake, the Greek Government appears to have an intention of not permitting any new building to be erected on the site of the old town, but to found a new Corinth, on the other side of the bay. The Athens journals speak favourably of this determination of the Government, at the same time that they express a wish that the new town should be placed in such a manner as not to prevent the cutting through the isthmus at some future day, should such an operation be deemed advantageous for the commerce of the country.

DENMARK.

The courier carrying to Frankfort the reply of Denmark, as agreed upon in the Ministerial Council of the 19th, over which the King presided, left Copenhagen on Saturday last.

M. de Bulow, the Danish Envoy at Frankfort, promised the German Diet that he would deliver to it the declarations of his Government on the 25th instant.

UNITED STATES.

The United States' steam-frigate *Niagara* sailed from New York on the 9th for England, to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable.

The proceedings in Congress were of no special importance. The Senate was engaged upon the affairs of Kansas, and the House of Representatives upon the project to increase the army. The question on the passage of the bill to admit Kansas was to be taken in the Senate on the 17th.

The State election in New Hampshire resulted in the triumph of the Democratic party.

The Turkish Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pacha and suite were being lionised in New York.

General Walker and his principal filibustering officers were at New Orleans.

There was a vague report from Kansas that General Lane, the leader of the Free-Soilers, had issued a proclamation calling on the Free-State Militia to attack Western Missouri, one of the principal resorts of the border ruffians.

A great religious "revival" is now taking place in the United States. It extends to all parts of the country, but prevails far more in the northern than in the southern States.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

The following despatch was received at the India House on Wednesday morning:—

FROM H. BEADON, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO THE HON. THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Calcutta, Feb. 22.

"The Governor-General assumed the government of the North-Western Provinces on the 9th inst., and Mr. Grant has returned to the Presidency and resumed his seat in Council.

"The Commander-in-Chief, with his force, consisting of fifteen regiments European infantry, three regiments native infantry, three regiments European cavalry, three regiments and detachments of two other regiments of native cavalry, with eighty heavy guns and mortars, and sixty-three field-pieces, has crossed the river, and is in progress to Lucknow.

"It is expected that the attack will commence about the 27th inst., when Maharajah Jung Bahadoor's and General Franks' forces, consisting of 12,000 men, will also have arrived.

"General Franks expected to attack the rebels at Chanda on the 20th, and to be at Sultanpore on the 22nd.

"The Maharajah was to cross the Gogra at Phoolpore on the 18th.

"The greatest cordiality exists between Jung Bahadoor and the officer with his camp.

"The road from Mirzapore to Bombay, by Jubbulpore and Sighora, and the road from Agra to Bombay via Indore, are opened.

"Brigadier Walpole commands a force for the defence of the Doab from Futtygurh downwards.

"The rebels are strong and active on the Oude side of the Ganges from opposite Futtygurh to Cawnpore.

"A regular chain of communication is kept up between Bareilly and Lucknow.

"The rebels in the Etawah district have been defeated by the police and zemindars levies with the loss of 125 men and all their guns.

"On the 10th inst. Colonel MacCausland, commanding the Goorkah Regiment at Nynee-Tell, defeated the rebels, about 4000 strong, at Buberee, in the Bareilly district, with a loss of 250 men and four guns.

"Lieutenant Osborne has taken the forts of Kunwarsa and Tyeragoghur, capturing seventeen guns. The forts have been dismantled.

"All well in the Punjab, Saugor, Hyderabad, and Southern India.

"The fort of Rotas has been occupied by Colonel Mitchell.

"On Cammor (?) the mutinous companies of the 34th Native Infantry have been almost entirely annihilated.

"Some progress has been made in suppressing the insurrection in Jumbulpore.

"Her Majesty's 6th Regiment has arrived from the Cape, and will garrison Fort William.

"Her Majesty's 64th Regiment marches to Benares.

"Commodore Watson, with the *Chesapeake*, is still at Calcutta.

"The *Pythias* is also here, and the *Shannon* and the *Pearl*, whose crews constitute the Naval Brigades on service in Oude and Goruckpore.

"The *Pelorus* and the gun-boats of the squadron are at Rangoon.

"Captain Seymour, with a party of 300 seamen and marines, has gone up the Irrawaddy to the Meaday frontier."

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The following is from the *Overland Bombay Standard* of the 24th February:—

The force invading Oude had mostly crossed the Ganges betwixt the 4th and 12th. The Commander-in-Chief at the latter date remained at Cawnpore, waiting the siege train and ammunition stores from Agra. This was expected to cross on the 15th. Sir Colin Campbell would probably have established his headquarters at Alumbagh by the 20th, with a force under him of 20,000 men, and one hundred pieces of ordnance, many of them of the largest calibre. The policy of the chief obviously is, to have no more hand-to-hand conflicts; his guns are of such enormous size as to be employed with destructive effect beyond the longest range of the heaviest of those of the enemy. The fire poured by them on Lucknow must at once become so frightful and so crushing as to occasion ruin and conflagration everywhere, and compel its occupants to take their chance of escape by flight, poor as this may be, rather than suffer the certainty of being roasted or blown to pieces in their den. The only fear is that they may disperse before we get within reach of them; but with eight or ten mounted corps, regular or irregular, we shall still be able to give a good account of a large proportion of them, the rest being left without a place of refuge. The cannonade will probably commence about the 24th, the object being to lay the city in ruins, compelling the enemy to besake themselves to the field before being attacked. Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore on the 4th, spent the afternoon of the 8th with the Governor-General at Allahabad, returning in the evening. Whitlock's field force reached Jubbulpore and Kamptee on the 7th. The Madras 4th and 6th Cavalry pushing on on the 11th to join the force invading Oude on the south-west, the remainder of the force was to follow. The Central India Column, under Sir Hugh Rose, having captured Goruckpota, twenty-five miles from the latter station, on the 7th, returned, and were still there on the 15th, awaiting till the First Brigade, from Indore, closed up with them, and they were to push on towards the Jumna, destroying Jhansi, and clearing the country on the way. The Rajpootana field force, under General Roberts, about 7000 strong, with thirty guns, is advancing towards Nusseerabad and Kotah. The column under Major Raines reached the former of these places on the 13th, leaving the following day. At the latter there was said to be 7000 of the enemy awaiting him, with 100 guns in position. The great likelihood is they will bolt as we approach. The fortress of Shorapore, on the borders of the Nizam dominions, was on the 8th taken possession of by a brigade of Bombay troops under Colonel Malcolm, from Belgium, the enemy having bolted as a brigade of Madras troops approached them at the same time from the south-east. The chief fled to Hyderabad, where he was captured on the 12th. Large masses of troops are collecting in the Punjab, where horses have been provided for the cavalry, and barracks for 18,000 men, in anticipation of their arrival.

The trial of the King of Delhi, which lasted nearly a fortnight, has been completed, and the miscreant has been convicted of aiding and abetting, if not of actually ordering, some of the most atrocious barbarities within the precincts of the palace. He has been sentenced to banishment for life to the Andaman Islands—a locality held in abhorrence by the Hindoo, as occupied by the most ferocious of savages, in their view unclean, and believed to be cannibals. An ample English guard protects the convicts from danger, without, however, relieving them of the terrors of the neighbourhood.—[Some Engravings and particulars relating to these islands and their inhabitants will be found at page 316.]

CHINA.

The following telegram, from Acting Consul-General Green to the Earl of Malmesbury, was received at the Foreign Office on Tuesday at 10.30 p.m.:—

"ALEXANDRIA, March 19, 1858.

"The steamer *Nubia* arrived at Suez on the 17th inst., at 10.30 p.m. "Yeh, a prisoner on board the *Inflexible*, was at Hong-Kong on the 15th February, on his way to Calcutta.

"The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th. The Russians and Americans have joined the English and French in their demand on the Chinese Government. The letters of the four Plenipotentiaries have gone up to Shanghai, and by the middle of March it will be known what line China takes."

From Shanghai the political news continues satisfactory. The re-taking from the rebels by the Imperialists of the important cities of Chinking and Kwaceow has been confirmed; and reports of further successes of the Imperial arms, if not fully substantiated, would certainly lead to the inference that they are upon the ascendant.

There has been a little apprehension at Foochow, owing to the misbehaviour of some Chinese troops who had been disbanded. Numerous bands of marauders are also reported to be in the immediate vicinity; but, as the authorities are objected to a British man-of-war anchoring off the factories, as being a step likely to cause unnecessary alarm, they must feel fully competent to maintain order and quiet.

CANADA.—Instructions have been received from England (says the *Montreal Advertiser*) to embody a regiment for foreign service in Canada and the other British North American dependencies. The force to be contributed by Canada is 800 men. The strength of the Canadian Rifles is also to be doubled.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE.—The roadway of this beautiful structure is now complete and ready for opening to the public. On Thursday week it was crossed, for the first time, by the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by their attendants. Mr. Page, the engineer, and Professor Faraday received the Royal party and accompanied them along the bridge. On Monday a deputation of members of Parliament and gentlemen connected with the parishes adjacent to the new bridge at Chelsea was received by the Earl of Derby and Lord J. Manners, at the office of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. Many reasons were adduced by members of the deputation to show the impropriety of imposing a toll upon foot-passengers along the new bridge; and the Earl of Derby promised that the Government would take the matter into their serious consideration; and if they found that they could, consistently with their duty to the public service, remit the toll, they would do so at once.

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner the Aldermen and members of the Court of Common Council of the wards of Farringdon Within and Without, Lime-street, Queenhithe, Walbrook, Tower, and Vintry, and their ladies; the Sheriffs; the Master, Wardens, Court of Assistants, and the Livery of the Cutlers' Company; the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Fruiterers' Company, and several private friends. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was in attendance, and as the company arrived performed in the saloon, and during the dinner in the Egyptian Hall, where covers were laid for 280.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.—On Thursday last the half-yearly court of this institution was held at the London Tavern. Mr. W. White presided. From the report of the committee it appeared that the charity was in an improving position. The income had so increased that, although the infirmary had been kept open for a month longer than usual, there remained at the close of the session, after the payment of all charges, a balance of £563 6s. 5d., besides which the committee added £24 15s. 10d. to the invested capital of the charity, which at present amounts to £2916 14s. 1d. The sum raised in 5s. subscriptions amounted to £223 3s. 11d. It was proposed to increase the infirmary by the addition of new wards for the reception of 100 scrofulous children.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The board of management of this long-established and most useful charity have made an urgent appeal for additional subscribers to maintain the hospital in its present condition of full efficiency. The "appeal" contains the following particulars relating to the hospital:—It was instituted in 1745, and enlarged in 1848, to meet the pressing wants of the sick poor. The annual expenditure exceeds eleven thousand pounds, whilst the income is now under seven thousand pounds. To meet this serious deficiency, the governors, within the last three years, have sold out large portions of the capital stock; and no longer ago than the 28th of May of the past year they were obliged to effect the sale of a further sum of £4806. The hospital contains three hundred and ten beds for in-patients; but, unless the funds can be permanently increased, a third part of this old institution must be shut up. The cancer wards, one of the distinguishing features of the hospital, are always full. It is hoped that, the attention of the kindhearted being thus drawn to the claims of this beneficent institution, the number of its donors and permanent subscribers may be considerably increased.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPHAM.—The anniversary festival of this excellent institution was celebrated on Saturday last, at the London Tavern, when the friends of the charity assembled in considerable force. The design of this institution is to educate and board destitute children of both sexes who are really or virtually orphans, and, when practicable, to place them in situations where they will have the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and advocated the cause of the charity with great force and feeling. The contributions of the evening amounted to above £1100, and included the names of the Queen (twentieth donation), 10 guineas; the Duke of Cambridge, 20 guineas; Mr. Roupell, 10 guineas; Lord Henry Fitzroy, 10 guineas; General Pollock, 10 guineas, &c. The musical arrangements were under the able direction of Mr. Turner, and the duties of toastmaster were efficiently discharged by Mr. Toole.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR CHEST DISEASE, CITY-ROAD.—The report of this institution, just issued, states that since the commencement of the year 1857 more than 3000 of the poor of this metropolis afflicted with consumption, asthma, heart disease, and other distressing and fatal affections of the chest, have been received as patients, of which number a large proportion have been cured and restored to their families, and about 600 are still on the books of the infirmary under medical treatment. The aggregate number of those who have shared the advantages of the institution since its formation in 1814 now amounts to upwards of 50,000. The report concludes by appealing to the friends of the poor for increased support.

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S DINNER took place on Monday evening in Freemasons' Hall. The presidential chair on this occasion was filled by The Chisholm; and the company at the cross tables included the Marquis of Westminster, Lord H. Gordon, General McNeill, Sir J. H. Maxwell, Sir J. Grant, Major McDonald, The Clanranald, several English officers, and a large party of Brazilian naval officers, attired in the national uniform. The charter toast of the society, "The memory of Abercromby and the gallant heroes who fell with him at the battle of Alexandria," was drunk, as usual, in silence. "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as chief of the Highland Society," was drunk with Highland honours—each chieftain, or representative of a clan, standing erect, with his right foot upon the table.

THE CRIPPLES' HOME.—In this great metropolis there are all sorts of asylums—for the blind, the deaf, the orphan, the forsaken, the idiot, the infant, the aged; but a home for the helpless and friendless cripple has only recently been heard of. Into this home are received poor unfortunate female cripples, from eight years old and upwards. Under the care of an experienced matron they are taught the business of straw-work, so that they may be enabled hereafter to gain their own livelihood. The home is situated in Hill-street, Dorset-square. The benefit such an establishment as this is conferring on the deserving poor is incalculable, and is therefore deserving of the support of the benevolent.

THE LILWALL TRIBUTE is progressing satisfactorily. Various bodies of the trading community are taking up the design with great energy. A well-attended meeting was held on Tuesday evening, consisting exclusively of City warehousemen, at which resolutions were unanimously passed recognising Mr. Lilwall's earnest and successful labours on behalf of early closing and the half-holiday movement, and expressing a hope that all in that department of commercial life will show, by personal exertion and by their liberal subscriptions, that they appreciate Mr. Lilwall's valuable services to themselves and to society at large.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES TO ART-WORKMEN are offered through the committee of the Architectural Museum:—"A prize of £10 for the best specimen of hammered work in iron. Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., a prize of five guineas for the best specimen of wood carving, illustrative of some architectural composition of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Mr. G. Godwin, a prize of five guineas for the best series of not less than four full-sized studies, drawn and shaded either in pencil, chalk, or single colour, from specimens in the Architectural Museum; and a prize of two guineas is offered for the best specimen of modelling in plaster from natural foliage conventionally arranged as a boss, finial, or running ornament for hollow mouldings. The conditions may be obtained at the Museum, Brompton.

ANNUITY TO THE SON OF SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.—A special general court of the East India Company is to be held on the 7th of April, when the proprietors of East India Stock will be asked to approve a resolution of the Court of Directors granting to the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Lawrence an annuity of £1000, with reversion to his younger brother, in the event of the death of the elder brother without heir male.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT has been transferred from Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, whose contract has expired, to Messrs. Sawyer and Strange, of the "London," Chancery-lane, the new contractors. It is stated that the arrangements now in progress evince a determination on the part of the caterers to increase the accommodation and comfort, and to reduce the prices. A large room has been formed on the garden side of the building, now being decorated for the purpose of serving the "London dinner." Porter is to be sold at public-house price, and the ladies are to have tea at 3d. per cup.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF 1861.—The Council of the Society of Arts met at their rooms, John-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday evening, to take into further consideration the project of an exhibition for 1861. After a lengthened sitting, the Council adjourned for three weeks, when the project will be again discussed.

MR. RAREY'S HORSE TAMING AND TRAINING.—On Saturday last Mr. Rarey held his first class for instructing his subscribers in his method of taming colts and subduing vicious horses, at the Duke of Wellington's Riding-school, Kensington. Many noblemen and gentlemen attended. At the end of the lesson, during which Mr. Rarey first practised his method on a grey entire horse, the property of the Marquis of Stafford, and afterwards on a chestnut entire horse, the property of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston wrote, "I have witnessed Mr. Rarey's process with great satisfaction; and this was signed by all present. Earl Granville, who himself experimented on his own cob, added, "Mr. Rarey's method appears to me to be perfectly satisfactory."

The deliveries of tea in London, estimated for last week, were 739,207 lb., which is an increase of 58,750 lb. compared with the previous statement.

A carpenter named Jeffreys fell on Monday from the top of the new Covent-garden Theatre. He received frightful injuries, and died almost immediately.

A BENEFIT CONCERT FOR A LITERARY GENTLEMAN, long afflicted with serious illness, is to be held this (Saturday) night at Sadler's Wells Theatre. Many eminent artists, vocal and instrumental, have given their services; and Mr. Albert Smith has consented to introduce a song between the first and second parts.

THE ECLIPSE AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—We observe that Mr. Adams purposes, in his twenty-eighth annual astronomical lecture at the Haymarket Theatre next week, giving the public the opportunity of viewing all the grand phenomena of the annular eclipse under a cloudless sky which was so generally denied them on the 15th.

THE ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—The sailing committee of the above great metropolitan club have just finished their arrangement of sport for the forthcoming season, which is as follows:—The opening trip to take place on Saturday, the 1st of May. Yachts to assemble at Blackwall at three p.m., and proceed to Erith, in company, to the clubhouse there. The first match of the season to take place on Monday, the 7th of June, for first and second classes; the course in the 1st class to be from Erith, round the Nore light and back; in the 2nd class, from Erith, round a boat at Southend, and back. Prizes, 1st class, £40 first boat; £20 second; £10 third. Second class, first boat, £30; second boat, £10; third boat, £5. Time for tonnage, half a minute per ton. Last night of entry, Monday, 31st of May. Second match to take place on Tuesday, the 20th of July, for third-class vessels only; course from Erith, round a boat off Coal-house Point, and back to East Greenwich. Prizes, 1st boat, £20; second, £10; third, £5. Time for tonnage, one minute per ton. Last night of entry, Monday, 12th of July.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 1026 boys and 934 girls, in all 1960 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1639. The deaths registered in London decreased from 1487 in the previous week to 1431 in the week that ended last Saturday. The decrease is not great, and the mortality is still unusually high; for though the weather has been bright and genial during the week its effect is not immediately seen, to its full extent, in the shortening of the long list of deaths. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1198; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average, after the latter is raised proportionally to the increase—a correction which will make it 1318.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN FAREBROTHER.—This venerable member of the Corporation of the city of London died at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday morning at his country mansion near Clapham, after a most lingering affliction. He died at the mature age of seventy-six. The deceased gentleman was an Alderman of the city of London for the term of thirty-two years, during which period he represented the ward of Lime-street.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Sunday a gas-fitter, named Osborne, lodging in Upper Pembroke-street, Islington, in a fit of jealousy, struck his wife such murderous blows on the head with a chopper or billhook that the brain protruded from the wounds, while her right hand was cleft in twain. The unhappy man then cut his own throat. The woman survived all this hacking and hewing, though little hope is entertained of her recovery. A coroner's inquest on the body of the man was held on Wednesday. The evidence tended to show that he had a predisposition to insanity. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased destroyed himself whilst in an unsound state of mind.

COUNTRY NEWS.

SLEAFORD AND BOSTON RAILWAY.—We understand (says the *Lincolnshire Free Press*) that the works on this line will be commenced at several points in the course of next week. Messrs. Smith and Knight have contracted with the company for its construction. Taking into consideration the nature of the country through which it will pass it will be easily constructed, and will no doubt be opened for traffic before Christmas.

It has been resolved, at a meeting held in the Grand Jury-room, Derby, to erect in that town a statue to the late Duke of Devonshire. A number of noblemen and gentlemen have sent in their names as committee men.

The Rev. J. F. Mackarness, Rector of Honiton, has been appointed to the vacant prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral.

INSTEAD of a statue, which was at first proposed as a memorial of the late Duke of Rutland, the committee have now resolved upon erecting a parsonage-house for the parish of Newmarket.

The Bishop of Durham proposes to hold Ordinations regularly in Lent and September; and, in special circumstances, at Christmas. This year, however, his Lordship will hold an Ordination on Trinity Sunday, as well as in September.

The colossal equestrian statue in memory of Lord Londonderry, to be erected in the centre of the market-place of Durham, is to be executed by Signor Raffaele Monti. The county subscription amounts to above £2000.

THE SALMON FISHERIES.—During the late frost very few salmon (says the *Carlisle Patriot*) were taken in the Eden; but since the flood, on Saturday week, a considerable quantity of fine fish have been caught at Stainton, Cargo, and King Garth. Anglers are anticipating good sport as soon as the river is free from "snow broth."

At Shrewsbury, on Saturday last, William Davis, aged thirty-five, was tried for the murder of an old woman, a reputed witch, named Anne Williams, at Much Wenlock, in September last. The case was an extraordinary one. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Wilful Murder" against the prisoner. Sentence of death was then passed.

On Saturday morning last Maneli Zelephanta, alias Manoel Salapatane, and Hanagader Alepus, alias Panaotis Alepis (two Greek sailors), who were convicted at Swansea on the 27th of last month, for the wilful murder of Atanasio Metropoli on the 16th ult., were executed in front of the county gaol.

SHIP LAUNCH.—There has been recently launched from the building yard of Mr. John Shevill, Sunderland, a beautifully modelled ship, of the following dimensions:—Length and rake, 159 feet 11 inches; extreme breadth, 30 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 21 feet; 802 tons O.M.; 755 tons register, and classed thirteen years A 1 at Lloyd's. She has been purchased by Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of London, and named the *Scoresby*, in honour of that noble Christian sailor, philosopher, and divine, the Rev. William Scoresby, D.D., of Whitby.

A "LAUDANUM" DISTRICT.—The *Stafford Mercury* has the following:—"It has always been understood that Holbeck is a great 'laudanum district,' and, as might be expected, the drug is sold in immense quantities, not only by our druggists, but by almost every little country shopkeeper and general dealer in the neighbourhood. Judging from a single druggist's weekly return of retail sales shown to us the other day, we think we are within the mark in estimating the amount of money spent by the working classes in this parish (though they are by no means the only consumers) in laudanum and opium at not less than £700 or £800 a year."

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S YACHT.—"BARTOLOMEU DIAS."—The new screw corvette *Bartolomeu Dias*, 18 guns, Captain White, fitted up as a yacht for the King of Portugal, sailed from Gravesend on Monday for the Tagus; and, after being inspected by his Majesty, will return, in order to be in readiness to convey the future Queen of Portugal to Lisbon. The ship was built by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and the cabins for the Royal bride have been fitted up in the most chaste and elegant style. The state saloon is a charming apartment; the walls are white, with gold mouldings, and blue silk panelling. The retiring cabin is also most beautifully arranged. There are several cabins for the ladies and gentlemen forming the Royal suite. The building of the ship, equipment, &c., has cost nearly £80,000.

PRESENTATION TO MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The committee of working men who have conducted the proceedings in connection with the monument in Sheffield to the soldiers and sailors from that town who fell in the Crimea last week presented to Miss Nightingale a testimonial of their esteem and veneration. The testimonial consists of a case of cutlery. The case is of polished oak bound with silver, and on the top there is an ornamental inlaid device, consisting of silver, with a centre-piece of gold, on which is etched a representation of the good Samaritan. There is also the following inscription:—"This case of cutlery manufactured expressly for presentation to Florence Nightingale by the working men composing the Crimean Monument Committee, as a mark of their esteem for her noble and unsolicited subscription and sympathy in aid of their monument to be erected in Sheffield, A.D. 1857." The cutlery is of the best steel, with ivory handles. Each blade is stamped with the words, "Presented to Florence Nightingale, 1857."

THE LATE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND STUDENTS IN DUBLIN.—The proposed public inquiry into the conduct of the police in the recent riot in Dublin is in abeyance for the present. The police authorities refuse to consent to any but a private investigation; the college dignitaries insist upon its being open. The mounted police, who are the most compromised, were not allowed, at the Lord-Lieutenant's reception last week, to occupy the post of guards, and it is said they will be abolished. The college authorities have applied for and obtained information against Colonel Browne and several of the police force, and the cases were appointed to be heard on Friday (yesterday). The injured students are favourably progressing.—A student of Trinity College, writes to correct a passage in our account of the affray last week. He states—"Colonel Browne did read part of the Riot Act, but it was not answered with a laugh and more squibs by the students. At the time Colonel Browne was reciting the Act he was some distance from the college railings, and it was heard only by those immediately around him. I question if even one student heard what he was saying."

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE book of the week is a goodly large octavo volume just put forth by the active and intelligent Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly. It is a calendar of the Domestic and State Papers of the first two years of Charles I., preserved in the State Paper Office, St. James's Park, and not till now really accessible to the scholar. The calendar has been made by the best-read man in the reign of King Charles I. to be found, in or out, of the three kingdoms. To students of our history we need hardly say that we allude to Mr. John Bruce, whose *helps* (as old Heylin would have called them) to English history have not been surpassed by any living person. The volume is only an instalment, one of at least seven thick volumes, which Mr. Bruce is to give us, applicable to the reign of Charles I. New matter of moment is found in almost every entry. Here is well laid out food for the historian, the biographer, the antiquary, the topographer, the artist, and even the idle reader who loves reading by the real lights of history. Here are news-letters hitherto unknown, and ten in number, from gossiping town-and-table-talking John Chamberlain, with others from dear old Sir Tobie Matthew, and from a Mr. Locke, a comparatively unknown newsman of the stock of Rowland White, and of Mr. Garrard, of the Charterhouse. Let us give a taste of what the calendar is like. We find in 1626 the great Lord Strafford, then only Sir Thomas Wentworth, writing to his kinsman, Secretary Conway, for his interest in obtaining the Presidentship of York, in place of Lord Scrope, who, he had heard, intended to resign. The haughty Wentworth was at this period young and unhaughty. He would never have thought of the post he writes unless he could obtain it with the good liking of Lord Scrope, and will not move further in it until he knows how his suit may please the Duke of Buckingham. The great Wentworth is fully resolved not to ascend one step in this kind unless he may take along with him a special obligation to the Duke, from whose bounty he acknowledges much already, while he still reposes under the shadow of his favour. But the great Wentworth is not the only person who at this period (the first of Charles I.) pays his court to Steenie. Thus we find Mr. Forster's hero, Sir John Eliot expressing his great desire to serve the Duke of Buckingham. Listen to Mr. Bruce's note of Eliot's letter:—"The times seem envious of him. A second time he had advanced thus far to attend his Grace, but the intimation of his late Majesty's decease had imposed not only a sorrow but an astonishment on all his faculties, and he cannot move without new direction. In the meantime he will be wholly devoted to the contemplation of his Grace's excellence." The patriot Eliot lost in contemplation of the excellences of the courtier Steenie!

A very interesting letter from Donne, the divine and poet, relates to the Great Plague of 1625, in which Fletcher (Beaumont and Fletcher) was carried off. The letter is addressed to Sir Thomas Roe, the English Ambassador at Constantinople. Roe had mentioned the dying of 2000 a day at Constantinople. "Your number," writes Donne, "was so far attempted by us, that in the city of London, and in a mile compass, I believe there died 1000 a day. The citizens fled away as out of a house on fire, and stuffed their pockets with their best ware, and threw themselves into the highways, and were not received so much as into barns; and perished so, some of them, with more money about them than would have bought the village where they died. A justice of peace told me of one that died so, with £1400 about him." Here is a touch and forerunner of Defoe, and told, Donne-like, in very few words.

Elsewhere we find entries that will interest artists and antiquaries. Thus we learn for the first time that the first coins of the Royal Martyr were "misliked;" that the "effigium" on the obverse of the coin did not render justice to the handsome face of the youthful Sovereign; and that the second issue from the Mint bore the profile of Charles from the pencil of his faithful Vanderdort. Thus further we learn that Daniel Mytens, the King's picture-drawer, was paid £120 for a copy of Titian's great "Venus"—the copy now at Hampton Court, "the pretty altarpiece Madam" of Walpole's amusing story about King George II.'s Queen. It is, indeed, a valuable volume.

The admirers of Peppys will thank us for the following letter:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I have seen the remarks on "Peppys' Diary" in the "Table Talk on Literature" in your Number for March 20, and, as it may be interesting to your readers to be made acquainted with some facts respecting it, I may be permitted to say that the existence of the "Diary" in its present legible state is owing to my sole exertions. In the spring of 1819 I engaged with the late Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge (I then being an Undergraduate of St. John's), to decipher the whole of the "Diary" from the six closely-written volumes of the original short-hand MSS., little thinking how difficult, how laborious, and how unprofitable a task I had undertaken. The distinguished stenographer, the late William Brodie Gurney, to whom I showed the MS. at the outset, positively assured me that neither I nor any other man would ever be able to decipher it; and two other eminent professors of the art confirmed his opinion. I persevered, nevertheless; and in April, 1822, I completed the deciphering of the whole "Diary," having worked for nearly three years at it, usually for twelve and fourteen hours a day, with frequent wakeful nights. The MS. extended to 3102 quarto pages of short-hand, which furnished 9325 quarto pages in long-hand, and embraced 314 different short-hand characters, comprising 391 words and letters which all had to be kept continually in mind, whilst the head, the eye, and the hand of the decipherer were all engaged on the MS. Much of it was in minute characters, greatly faded, and inscribed on almost transparent paper—very trying and injurious indeed to the visual organs. With the editing of the work I had nothing to do, that being undertaken by Lord Braybrooke, at the request of his brother, then Master of Magdalene. I may add that in 1836 I deciphered another Diary, written in short-hand by Mr. Peppys, and deposited in the Bodleian Library, with many other valuable papers which had belonged to him. It comprised, *inter alia*, "A Narrative of his Voyage to Tangier" with the Earl of Dartmouth in 1683; and, possessing much interest, it was published in two volumes, 8vo, 1841, by Mr. Richard Bentley, of New Burlington-street, for whom I undertook to decipher it, and who behaved most honourably and handsomely to me in the matter. *Peppinus qui moritur ferat.* With the editing of these volumes I had no concern.

I have prepared a History of the Diary, which may one day see the light, as a sequel to the "Curiosities of Literature," and "The Calamities of Authors." I have the honour to be, Sir, yours faithfully,

Baldoek Rectory, Herts, 23rd March, 1858.

JOHN SMITH.

We have heard the late Dr. Bliss confirm Mr. Smith's statement. We remember to have pressed both on the late Mr. Colburn, the publisher, and on the late Lord Braybrooke, the necessity of adding Peppys' "Tangier Diary" to the earlier diary of the same entertaining writer. But economic views on the part of Mr. Colburn, and a fair share of idleness on the part of Lord Braybrooke, stifled our recommendation, and the "Tangier Diary" is now only to be read in its cut-up and scattered shape in the two volumes referred to by Mr. Smith.

The little full-length portrait of Charles Lamb, by Mr. Cary, was bought at Mr. Gutch's sale on Saturday last by Mr. Monckton Milnes for twenty-two pounds. Surely the National Portrait Gallery committee might have run Mr. Milnes to the tune of at least twenty-five pounds.

One of the best uses to which photography has been recently applied is in making facsimiles of drawings by great masters. The Reveley collection of drawings, long famous by reputation among connoisseurs, will now, through Mr. Delamotte's skill, be known wherever art is valued and the first thoughts of great men can be studied by the student. Mr. Reveley formed his collection at a time when collectors were few in number, and men skilled in the manufacture of forgeries still fewer. Some of Mr. Delamotte's facsimiles are very fine.

T H E

N E W

M I N I S T R Y



THE EARL OF CARNARVON, UNDER SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
BY JOHN WATKINS.



LORD COLCHESTER, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
BY H.N. TINS.

THE following particulars of those Ministers whose Portraits we engrave this week are taken from Dod's "Parliamentary Companion," and his "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage":—

THE EARL OF CARNARVON (Under Secretary for the Colonies).—Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert was son of the third Earl, by the daughter of the late Lord Henry Howard. He was born in 1831, and succeeded his father in 1849. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1852. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Hants; Capt. in Hants Yeomanry in 1853; Constable of Carnarvon Castle in 1854. He is patron of four livings. This is a branch of the house of Herbert, Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, springing from Major-General the Hon. William Herbert, who was fifth son of the eighth Earl of that family.

LORD COLCHESTER (Postmaster-General).—Charles Abbot, son of

the first Baron, by the eldest daughter of Sir Philip Gibbs, Bart., was born in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in 1798. He married in 1836 the third daughter of the first Lord Ellenborough (she was born in 1799); and succeeded his father in 1829. He was educated at the Royal Naval College; entered the Navy in 1811; became a Rear-Admiral on the reserved list in 1854; was Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General from February to December, 1852. The first Peer was Speaker of the House of Commons for fifteen years. His father was the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., Rector of All Saints', Colchester, whose widow married, secondly, Jeremy Bentham.

MR. SOTHERON ESTCOURT (President of the Poor-law Board).—Thomas Henry Sutton Sotherton Estcourt is the son of Thomas Grimston Bucknall-Estcourt, Esq., many years M.P. for Oxford University, by the daughter and heiress of Joseph Sutton, Esq., of New Park,

Wiltshire. Born in 1801; married the daughter and heiress of Admira Sotherton. He assumed the name of Sotherton on the death of his father-in-law in 1839, instead of that of Bucknall-Estcourt, and in 1855 resumed, by Royal license, the name of Estcourt. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1826, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1857. He is Captain of the Devizes troop of Yeomanry, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Wiltshire. He sat for Marlborough from March 1829 till 1832; for Devizes from November 1835 till 1844, when he was chosen for North Wiltshire; for which place he was re-elected on the 5th inst. The family of Estcourt enjoys considerable estates and influence in the counties of Gloucester and Wiltshire.

SIR WILLIAM GEORGE HYLTON JOLLIFFE, Bart. (Secretary to the Treasury).—Sir William is the son of the Rev. William Jolliffe, by the



MR. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
BY JOHN WATKINS.



SIR WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, BART., SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
BY HERBERT WATKINS.

T H E N E W M I N I S T R Y .



THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WHITESIDE, ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND,
FROM A DRAWING BY A. BLAIKLEY.



THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,
FROM A DRAWING BY A. BLAIKLEY.

daughter and coheir of Sir A. Pytches, of Streatham, Surrey. He was born in Little Argyll-street in 1800; and he married in 1825 a daughter of the Hon. B. Paget. He was Under Secretary of State for the Home Department from March till December, 1852. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Surrey. He sat for Petersfield in 1830 and 1831; unsuccessfully contested it in 1832 and 1835; again returned in 1857.

MR. WHITESIDE (Attorney-General for Ireland).—This gentleman was born at Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, in 1806; he married in 1833 the daughter of the late William Napier, Esq., of Belfast. He was educated at the University of Dublin, where he graduated M.A., with honours; he also obtained premiums in the first law class formed in

the University of London. He was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1830; and is a Queen's Counsel. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland from March till December, 1852. Mr. Whiteside is the author of works on Italy and on ancient Rome. He was first returned for Enniskillen in April, 1851. The vacancy in the representation of Enniskillen occasioned by the right hon. gentleman's acceptance of office was filled by his re-election, on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster).—James Graham, son of the third Duke, by his second wife, eldest daughter of the fourth Duke of Manchester, was born in 1799, and married, in 1836, the third daughter of the second Lord Decies. He succeeded his father in

1836. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1819. He was Lord Steward of the Queen's Household from February to December, 1852; appointed Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Stirlingshire in 1843; elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow in 1837. Is Major-General of the Royal Archers, Colonel of the Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross Militia. This is one of the oldest of the Scottish families. The first Peer was one of the Lords of the Regency during the minority of James II. of Scotland; the fifth Earl became the first Marquis, and was the well-known military Commander temp. Charles I.



THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON THE WOOLSAK.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 28.—Palm Sunday. Mohammed captured, 1857.
 MONDAY, 29.—Swedenborg died, 1772. Full Moon, 9h. 7m. p.m.
 TUESDAY, 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 44m.; sets, 6h. 27m.
 WEDNESDAY, 31.—Census taken, 1851.
 THURSDAY, April 1.—Maundy Thursday.
 FRIDAY, 2.—Good Friday. Peace proclaimed in the Crimea, 1856.
 SATURDAY, 3.—Day breaks, 3h. 31m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 3, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 25	1 48	2 12	2 39	3 11	3 44	4 14
1 25	1 48	2 12	2 39	3 11	3 44	4 14

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers, and the Public are most respectfully informed that the NEW THEATRE will OPEN on SATURDAY, MAY 15. Full particulars will be daily announced.
 Royal Italian Opera, March 24, 1858.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—The Theatre will be Closed during Passion Week.—On EASTER MONDAY will be produced a new Farce, entitled *THE STOCK EXCHANGE*, or, *The Green Business*. After which will be revived *FAUST AND MARGUERITE*. To conclude with (for the first time) a new Farce, entitled *SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF*. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, *THE STOCK EXCHANGE*; or, *The Green Business*; *FAUST AND MARGUERITE*, and *SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF*. Saturday (last time this season), *LOUIS XI.* and *SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF*. On Monday, April 12th, *HAMLET* (last time).

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY.—Twenty-eighth Year in London.—On MONDAY next, MARCH 29th, and during the Week (Good Friday excepted), Mr. ADAMS will, in his ANNUAL LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, illustrate, with singular effect, the CORONA during TOTAL ECLIPSES of the SUN. Begin at 8; end about 10. Stalls, 3s.; Dress Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 1st; Gallery, 6d. Children Half-price to Boxes and Pits. Private Boxes, Half a Guinea and One Guinea.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—A Novel and Elegant Entertainment during PASSION WEEK.—Monday Evening, March 29th, for positively Five Nights only, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL will give their Musical, Comic, and Pantomime Entertainment, *PATCHWORK*. Among the unconnected "Shreds and Patches" will be found Fourteen Impersonations of Characters, Scotch, English, and Irish Ballads; Comic Solitaires, Pantomime Contests, Whims and Oddities, Cries from "Punch"; while many of the floating jests of the day will be woven into this curious fabric of wit and comedy. Thursday Evening, Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, and last night but one of their appearance.

Reduction of Prices.—Stalls and Dress Boxes, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Private Boxes, 1s. No Half-price. No Entertainment concludes shortly after Ten o'clock. Books of the Songs for Sale in the Theatre, 6d. each. No fees to Boxkeepers.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRICKELL, appointed Physician to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, has the honour to announce that, in consequence of the great success of his new and original Entertainment, entitled *TWO HOURS OF ILLUSIONS*, as performed by command, before her Majesty the Queen and Court, at Windsor Castle, and during a season of nearly 200 nights, he is induced to give a SECOND SEASON, for three weeks only, commencing on Monday, April 5, being positively his last appearance in England previous to his departure for Russia. Performances will take place during the Easter Week on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. Private Boxes, Two Guineas, and a Half; Dress Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 1s. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On Easter Monday will be produced an entirely new grand spectacle, in Two Acts, founded upon the incidents of THE WAR IN CHINA, embodying the vast resources of this theatre, combining both the stage and the ring, aided by 50 auxiliaries. With great novelties in the SCENES IN THE ARENA. Commence at 7.

SURREY THEATRE.—PASSION WEEK.—On MONDAY, and during the Week (Friday excepted), Mr. H. PHILLIPS and Mrs. E. T. GROSVENOR in their NEW MUSICAL LECTURE, with Songs, Duets, &c.; and the SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Musical Entertainment. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.

NATIONAL STANDARD, Shoreditch.—PASSION WEEK. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, by upwards of 100 Artists. Miss Poole and Mr. A. Braham will sing during the week. Band of 50. Conductor, Mr. Isaacson. Mr. Hodgson and Irish Entertainments. Mr. Collins. Mons. Desrosiers' Troupe of Dogs and Monkeys.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—Under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—SIXTH and last CONCERT (of the series), TUESDAY, MARCH 30, at Eight precisely.—Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard. The Chorus will consist of Mr. Hullah's first Upper Singing School. Programme, selected from the Works of Beethoven:—Part I. Overture, "Men of Prometheus;" Air, "The Call of the Quail;" Miss Banks; Aria, "In questa tomba oscura;" The Choral Fantasia, Miss Banks, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Palmer, Mr. Seymour, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Santley, and Chorus; Pianoforte, Miss A. Goddard; Trio, "Prometheus;" Miss Banks, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Santley; Overture, "Fidelio;" Part II. The Choral Symphony, Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Santley, and Chorus. Area, 1s.; Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S MESSIAH, on MONDAY, MARCH 29, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists—Miss Goddard, Miss Dolan, Miss Dolan, Miranda, and Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at half-past Seven.

MONDAY NEXT.—MR. G. CASE'S Grand EVENING CONCERT, at EXETER HALL, with the following unrivalled performers:—Miss Reeves, Rudersdorf, Erdemstern, Louisa Vining, Poole, Lascollas, Huddart, Conlon, Mr. and Mrs. de la Walle, Montem Smith, J. L. Baiton, Frank Bodda, Raymond, K. S. Pratten, and Pico, the celebrated Sardinian Minstrel. A complete orchestra. Leader, Mr. Wilby. Tickets, 1s., 6d., 2s., and 3s. 6d.; numbered seats, 3s. 6d.; stalls, 5s.; or a ticket to admit three, 12s. To be had at Hooley and Sons', 24, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; at 31, Bishopsgate-street; within the usual Ticket Offices and Music-sellers. Mr. Sims Reeves will sing, "Phoebe, dearest," "Who shall be Fairest," and "The Death of Nelson."

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS. Every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three.—Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ROSE, SHAMROCK, and THISTLE. Introducing Characteristic Costumes, with Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight, and Saturday, at Three.—PRINCE OF WALES HALL, 209, Regent-street. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 5s.; secured at Mitchell's Library, Bond-street, and at the Hall.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. HORTON) will repeat their Entertainment, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street, every evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 5s.; secured, without extra charge, at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

FIFTH YEAR of the Present Entertainment.—The Sisters SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original entertainment, entitled *SKETCHES from NATURE* (performed upwards of 1000 times in the provinces, and in Liverpool alone to upwards of 50,000 persons) will appear at the Royal Surrey Theatre during Passion week.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—24th CONCERT. Commencing at 8 On Saturday a Morning Performance, commencing at 3. "Hoop-dee-Doodee-doo" Nightly. Prices 1s., 2s., and 3s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street. The Nuptial Group. H.R.H. the Princess Royal in her beautiful Bridal Dress of Honiton Lace, trimmed with orange flowers—the admiration of every one; also, H.R.H. Prince Frederick of Prussia. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS. Incorporated by Royal Charter. The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN from 9 a.m. until dusk. Admission 1s. Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. ALFRED CLINT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic). The above Society's Eleventh Annual Exhibition of Modern Pictures is now open from nine till dusk. Admission, One Shilling. And Every Evening from 7 till 10. Admission, Sixpence. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 221 and 226, Regent-street.—Photographs, Daguerotypes, and Stereoscopes, in the highest style of art, taken daily. Specimens on view.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES Wednesday next, 31st inst. Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibition. Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have, besides the chance of a prize, an impression of large and important Line Engraving, by J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., from the well-known original picture by the late J. M. W. Turner, A.R.A., "Yenice." GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary
LEWIS DODGGE, } Secretaries.

COACHMAKER
 BY APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.
T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit his various IMPROVEMENTS in MODERN CARRIAGES (as shown at the Crystal Palace, and his Manufactory, Nottingham) to Carriage purchasers. Every style, from the Ten-Guinea Basket to the hands-me and luxurious Pair-horse Carriage, made on plans combining the taste and mechanical advantages of the English, French, and American Carriages, with substantial workmanship and best materials.
 Of the two first-class Prize Medals awarded by the International Jury of the late PARIS EXHIBITION, Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other.
 He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his Manufactory, and explain to them his improvements in the construction of his carriages, and the cost of production. Travelers to the North or South, either by the Great Northern, North-Western, or Midland Railway, can stay at Nottingham by the delay of about two hours' difference of trains. Mr. Starey having a covered van of his own on the railways will engage to deliver any new Carriage of upwards of £84 value at half the regular railway charge.
 T. R. Starey, Coachmaker, Nottingham.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. Charing-cross, founded in 1816, for Relieving the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye. This Hospital is in great need. There are 30 beds for in-patients; the wards are large and airy; but the want of means precludes the admission of half that number. Subscriptions received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., Bankers, Strand; by Messrs. Drummond, Bankers, Charing-cross; and by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton. BANKERS—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand. Secretary's Office, 167, Piccadilly. The Hospital is much in need of FUNDS, and AID is earnestly SOLICITED. By order, W. J. COCKERILL, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN HORSE TAMER.—Mr. RAREY has RETURNED from Paris, and will commence teaching his Subscribers in Classes on Monday, 29th March; Tuesday, 30th; Wednesday, 31st; Thursday, 1st April; and resume after the Easter Holidays on Monday, 13th; Tuesday, 14th; Wednesday, 15th; and Thursday, 16th, at the Duke of Wellington's Private Riding School, Knightsbridge (kindly lent by his Grace), at 11 a.m. each day. A circular will inform each Subscriber of the days allotted to him, and due notice will be given of future appointments. Tatlers, Grosvenor-place, March 17, 1858.

OCEAN and CONTINENTAL PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANY, 4, Agar-street, Strand, London, and 68, South Castle-street, Liverpool. Despatches to America, North and South America, East and West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, Corfu, &c. Express to the United States every Thursday. Daily express to France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, &c.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, or to LET on LEASE, a charming ESTATE near TOURS, in the vicinity of a Railway Station, on the borders of the Loire. The position is superb, and the residence well suited for a gentleman's family. The gardens are stocked with fruit-trees, vines, &c., arranged in terraces, and, with the grounds, comprise about 12 acres.—For particulars apply to Mr. Rolandi, 20, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKS respectfully announces that he continues to execute every branch of the Art in the best style and at most reasonable charges. Labels, Show-cards, and Trade Catalogues designed and printed.—London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—BONN, ON THE RHINE. Mr. MORSEBACH, Principal of an established School for the education of Young Gentlemen, will have, at Easter, some vacancies, and will be happy to attend to any inquiries. Full particulars at Messrs. Dickinson's, 111, New Bond-street. References—F. Leonard, Esq., 1, Salford-hall-court, City; F. D. Lambert, Esq., 39, Coal Exchange; H. P. Peacock, Esq., Examiner and Times Office, Manchester, &c.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN.—THE QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Queen's-road, Bayswater, near Kensington-gardens, distinguished for comfort and bed-room purity. Choice Wines and Spirits. Parties boarded by the day or week, in private rooms or at the table d'hôte.

MILD WATER-CURE, with every possible advantage, care, and attention, PETERSHAM, SURREY. Numbers get cured who go to business from nine till five o'clock in London—fifty minutes distant. Terms, 5s. 6d. per day. J. ELLIS, M.D.

MONEY (to 10,000) to be ADVANCED upon FREEHOLD, Copyhold, and good Leasehold Property, Reversions, Life Interests, and other approved Securities derived under Wills or Settlements.—Apply (confidentially) to Mr. LAWRENCE, Solicitor, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.

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SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, as to quality and character, are, as a general rule, sound, full-bodied, amply endowed with flavour, and wholly free from acidity, astringency, or harshness, and are altogether most useful table wines for daily consumption. The price, ranging from 20s. to 24s. a dozen for those resembling Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Brandy, brings them within the compass of every house-keeper's means.—FOSTER and INGLE, Wine Merchants, 45, Cheapside.

BRICK MACHINERY, and every information in the most improved system of manufacture, on application to Mr. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Consulting Engineer, Kempey, Worcester.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GIVEN to PUPILS at the most liberal prices.—WANTED directly a limited number of LADIES or GENTLEMEN, to execute, at their own residences, the new, easy, and artistic work now in great demand. A small premium required. The art taught personally or by correspondence. A letter of full particulars sent free of charge. Apply early to Mr. LAWRENCE, 25 Show-rooms, 24, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square (near Rail-road-place). Established 1810.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—No charge for search.—Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Crests on seals or rings, 8s.; on dia, 7s. Solid gold, 10s. 6d. Hall-marked, and with bloodstone ring, engraved with crest, two guineas. T. MORING (who has received the Gold Medal for engraving), 41, High Holborn, W.C. Price-list post-free.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Persons anxious to obtain a true and accurate account of their armorial bearings are requested to send name and county to the Royal Heraldic Office, the only place for authentic information. No fee for search. Sketch and description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Pedigrees, Family History, with the original grant of Arms, traced for 10s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. Also, Crest on Seal or Ring, 7s.; on Steel Die, 6s. Book Plate with Arms, 10s., or stamps.—T. CULLETON, Genealogist and Heraldic Engraver, 1 and 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. The studio and library open daily.

FOR FAMILY ARMS, send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the only Established authority in England, which for many years has embellished and quartered Arms, with that authenticity known throughout Europe. Sketch, 2s. 6d., or stamps.—H. SALT, Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—GENTLEMEN having SKETCHES employ persons who do not Emblazon by the Laws of Heraldry for the protection of the Public the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving, &c. Book-plate Arms, 21s. Crest on Seal or Ring, 8s. 6d. STUDIO LIBRARY, and Index of the Heraldic Visitations, Open Daily. The LINCOLN'S-INN MANUAL of HERALDRY. A Description of the Science, 400 Engravings, 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

OPERA GLASSES, in every variety of size and price. Some superb specimens of Viennese manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 324, New Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses and Telescopes of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 324, New Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, £2 2s.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—Household Words, No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany cases, with three powers, condenser, pincers, and two slides—will show the animalcules in water. Price 15s. 6d. "The Field" newspaper under the gardening department gives the following valuable testimony:—"It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."—June 6, 1857. Address, 7, Throgmorton-street.—A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Walcott-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 25 and 30 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them at day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing extraordinary power that some, 24 inches wide at the eye, and astronomical eye-piece will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. They are in endless variety, of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. A most liberal allowance, wholesale, to shippers.

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EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantages derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to enter their eyes at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and variable Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Artists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

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HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Offices, 19, Melton-street, Euston-square, London, N.W., 15th March, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE. CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

Established 1824.
 All Persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30th, 1853, will be entitled at the next Bonus to one year's share of Profits beyond later Assurers.
 Proposals should be forwarded to the Office before June 30th.
 The last Annual Report, as also a statement of the Sixth Bonus, declared in January, 1857, setting forth in detail the whole state and affairs of the Office, and especially the benefits which will hereafter accrue to persons now assuring, can be obtained at any of the Society's Agents, or from the Office.
 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.
 GEORGE H. PINOARD, Actuary.
 GEORGE CUTLIFFE, Assistant Actuary.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

MONEY affairs are again exciting considerable interest, but from circumstances the very reverse of those which made them so intensely interesting in November. Then the bullion in the Bank was £6,484,000, now it is £17,942,000; then the notes issued were £22,554,000, now they are £31,558,000—the money of the Bank being now £20,500,000 more than then. The rate of discount was then 10 per cent, now it is for the best bills at most 2½, with a probability of being still lower. Then discount and other houses called on the Bank to advance them nearly £1,000,000 in one day; now the Bank has resolved that bill or discount brokers shall not have a discount account. It will not hereafter lend them a farthing. They were then enabled to use its resources to help their own credit, henceforth they will have to stand alone. The Bank cuts them adrift. Then banks and discount-houses were offering a very high rate of interest for money at call, and were ready to take every pound they could get. Then it was supposed that the Bank would have to follow their lead and give interest on deposits. Now it is generally proposed to abolish this practice; and the banks of New York, the lead of which our banks are recommended to follow, are entering into a combination to refuse interest on current deposits. We have now a perfectly easy money market, and the country has gone through a great commercial convulsion without suffering much more injury than a partial interruption to industry, and a settlement of accounts to the amount of fifty or sixty millions amongst great masses of habitual debtors and creditors.

The proscription, however, by the Bank of bill-brokers, and the threatened combination of bankers to refuse interest on current deposits, in order, as the banks of New York say, to avoid a "degrading competition" which has grown out of this convulsion, deserve careful consideration. A private banker may select his customers; and the Bank of England, having experienced some difficulties from a connection with discount-brokers, is justified by some persons for proscribing the whole class. But the peculiarities in its condition, overlooked by them, make us doubt the justice and wisdom of this proscription. The Bank of England receives all the taxes, and every quarter is put into possession of from £6,000,000 to £9,000,000, abstracted from the general circulation, to pay the dividends on the Debt. The money-dealers, who can borrow none of that, will be placed at a disadvantage. The Bank exclusively is authorised to issue legal tender currency, which discount-brokers must have, and ought to obtain on the same terms as other money-dealers. The Bank of England, in fact, is mainly regulated by law, and is strictly a national bank. It is the instrument of the State, and cannot be justified in prohibiting a class of her Majesty's subjects from taking advantage of the State regulations. In the State itself this would be wrong. If it be now tolerated, where will the Bank stop? It has been frequently charged with throwing out classes of bills in order to check some speculation which the Russia or other merchants, who constitute the governing body of the Bank, disliked. Having, by the issue of legal-tender notes, the exclusive use of public credit, the Directors of the Bank may thus make themselves arbiters of all the trade of the country. The class now proscribed are rivals of the Bank. Both are bill-discounters. Latterly bill-brokers have been the chief agents in diffusing the use of capital on the lowest terms through the community, generally doing business below the Bank rate; and, apparently, because they increase competition, and so may lower the Bank profits, they are proscribed. To them the proscription will be less injurious than to the public, especially their immediate customers; and, if these acquiesce in it, as it strengthens the monopoly of the Bank, we shall be surprised. An arbitrary proceeding, it must increase the number of the opponents of the Bank, and is unwise as well as unjust.

The practice of allowing interest on deposits is not new, as some writers suppose, though, in consequence of the high rate of discount which prevailed last year, it then came very much into notice. It is as old as the origin of banking in the land, and was adopted by the Bank of England in the early part of its existence. By the Scotch banks and other banks it has, we believe, never been discontinued. A practice so old and general must have a substantial basis, and it cannot be easily put down. A joint resolution of bankers to act contrary to it may hold good as long as the money market is easy, but will fail whenever the market is stringent. Why should bankers, then, make six or seven per cent on other people's capital and not share the profits with them? If bankers refuse, other persons will accept money on condition of paying for it, and the banks will only drive deposits from their own shops into those of other money-dealers. We have no fear of the effects of any such combination, but the one in question is an illustration of the consequences of an erroneous institution. The Bank of England being the creature of the State is preserved by it, and when the New York banks were obliged to suspend payment it was saved from a similar catastrophe by the suspension of the law. The banks of New York, therefore, want a similar immunity, and, as they cannot get it from the State, they propose to accomplish their object by a combination amongst themselves. Their project, too, finds favour here, and thus the monopoly granted to the Bank of England suggests a combination abroad, and may lead to another combination at home. The object desired is to put an end to "degrading competition" between banks, and so enable them to avoid sharing profits with their customers.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE gallant Duke of Malakoff, better known as Marshal Pelissier, comes as *remplaçant* of M. de Persigny, now retiring from the Ambassadorship. Though the *Univers* is good enough to say that the recollections of French heroism in the Crimea rankle in the English mind, and produce the irritation so much to be deplored, we have good hope that the Marshal will be made exceedingly welcome, and, when he discusses the Crimean story over the claret of some of the soldiers who know as well as he does what was the real state of the case, he will laugh at the *Univers* as much as English folks now do. As for M. de Persigny, his retirement will be a subject of regret, for he had much good sense and good-will, and his intense devotion to his Royal master emboldened him to give sounder advice than interested parasites would do. But it was impossible for a man of high spirit to endure the slight which was passed upon him by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who actually left him to learn from Lord Derby that the reconciliation between the two Governments was complete. The Emperor, however, is well aware of his value, and will speedily place him in office at home.

Two theological wrangles and an Irish "row" have been the chief occupations of Parliament during the past week. The Jew question produced once more all the regular array of arguments, blunders, and texts; and so did the Wife's Sister question. The House came to its usual decision in both cases, and in both, probably, the decision will be, as usual, reversed elsewhere. One of our contemporaries ingeniously appeals to Lord Derby to support the latter measure, inasmuch as he has given office to the Duke of Beaufort, whose mother was the sister of his father's first wife. The Irish disturbance arose in reference to the College affray, inquiry into which has been abandoned, and the affair has become a party question, as usual with all questions in Ireland, and a court of law will have to decide whether armed men were right in charging a parcel of boys (who, however, richly deserved flogging) and cutting them down with sabres.

A bill has been brought in for disfranchising the freemen of Galway on account of their notorious corruption, and Mr. Roebuck has given notice that, inasmuch as he deems the corrupter as bad as the corrupted, he shall, if the bill be passed, move that Lord Dunkellin's seat be declared vacant, and that Sir Thomas Burke, who, in the most amusing manner, avowed that he had bought the men for Lord Dunkellin, and had rather jockeyed them than not, be expelled from the House of Commons. And, inasmuch as Lord Clanricarde, Lord Dunkellin's father, clearly interfered in the election by undertaking to be responsible for whatever was paid in Galway, this would seem to be a case of breach of privilege, and should be included in the Roebuck indictment. Lord Clanricarde has been unlucky of late, and the dissolution of the Ministry is understood to have been the only reason why another Parliamentary hole was not sought to be picked in a case of exercise of his patronage in a curious direction.

To the credit side of the account of the new Cabinet must be placed its behaviour in regard to foolish Mr. Hodge. It is fortunate for that gentleman that Lord Palmerston was turned out of office at the time that event happened, or the name of Hodge would have gone down to posterity among those of Lord Palmerston's unfortunate *civies*, for it had been the intention of Lord Clarendon to make the Emperor the trifling present of Mr. Hodge. The Sardinian Government was to have been authorised to give him up. Mr. Milner Gibson saved him.

The Seven Doric Columns of Corinth still stand, the earthquake that has prostrated the city having revered the spot consecrated to Minerva. They still "frown" over what were once the "two bright havens." A recent visitor states that assistance was kindly offered to the Corinthians on the part of the Ionians—that is to say, the English, but declined, as the King of Greece was expected to do all that was necessary for temporary purposes. But the Dimarcos (the Sir Robert Carden of Corinth) said that if, when the English travellers returned to their countrymen, a subscription could be set on foot to aid the people of Corinth to rebuild their homes, such aid would be very welcome. We ought to help them liberally, if only for the sake of the thousand memories that swarm round "Acrocorinth's broke."

Less enduring were the stern Doric columns that frowned a couple of years ago upon Bow-street. They have vanished. But in their place, and in that of the building they guarded, has risen with preternatural rapidity a new theatre, and this very week authoritative and official announcement is made that on the 15th of May the house will be opened. The new system of dividing labour, and so conquering time, has been triumphantly brought into play. While stonemasons and bricklayers were at work on the spot, upholsterers, scene-painters, dressmakers, singers, and choruses have been working in their several localities, and when the word is given a non-fortuitous concurrence of atoms will bring all together, and lo! a splendid opera-house, swept and garnished. Of course the adjuncts to the theatre will be more leisurely finished. There is the flower-market, and there is the approach from Covent-garden, to make which the Piazza Hotel comes down; while its admirable and respected neighbour, the Bedford (sacred to the memory of Parson Hackman and Miss Reay, of Charles Fox and a host of celebrities who "used" its coffee-room), will stand. The architectural adornments of the front of the theatre will we suppose be completed early, the crowning vases having already begun to ascend.

Another ornament to London has been inaugurated—the beautiful music-hall between Regent-street and Piccadilly, called the St. James's Hall. The provincials will not now be able to reproach us with having no place for grand performances except the dingy room in Hanover-square, with its dreary approaches and ugly ceiling; the stern St. Martin's Hall, where assuredly the mind of an auditor is not distracted from the matter in hand by any appeal to his eyes; and the mammoth Philadelphion, which was reared for another purpose, and is only grudgingly accorded to profane music for the sake of a large tribute of lucre. Now we have a gay and gorgeous *salle*, more beautiful to the eye than anything in London, and almost as beautiful as another creation by the same decorative artist—the Alhambra Court on the hill at Sydenham.

Of course there is no superstition in England: we are far too enlightened for that, with our lectures, and Bible societies, and general diffusion of religious and secular knowledge. Of course, nobody hesitates to begin a business on a Friday, or to go under a ladder, or regrets to see the new moon through glass, or dislikes to weigh a child, or trembles in a churchyard at night, or sees omens in candle-snuffs, or coals flying from the fire, or a howling dog, or the fall of salt. It is the exceptional case that proves the rule, and therefore it is worth noting that at last a case has been found in which superstition has lingered. The Assize reports tell us that a young man had been living for a long time with an old witch, and was unable to get away from her, for whenever he attempted it she laid a charm on him. Finally, he seems to have tried to break the charm by the approved method—drawing blood from her "above the breath;" but in the process the poor old wretch was slain. The fool has been left to be hanged; but surely we do not build the gallows for such creatures. He should be reprieved, and taught.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR JOHN F. BURGOYNE, BART.



SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, Bart., a General in the Army, was born in 1782, and entered the British service in 1798; and he was from that period till 1815 in continual active and distinguished employment. He was at Malta, in Egypt, and at Corunna; he was through the whole Peninsular war; and he afterwards fought in North America. He was wounded at Burgos and St. Sebastian; he received the gold cross and one clasp, and the silver medal and three clasps. He subsequently filled various offices of importance; and in 1854 he was Lieutenant-General of the force sent to the Crimea. He obtained the Order of the Medjidie of the first class, and was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honour for his conduct at the siege of Sebastopol. He was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1855, was raised to the rank of General on the 5th of September of that year, and was created a Baronet the 18th March, 1856. The gallant General married, the 31st January, 1821, Charlotte, daughter of Hugh Rose, Esq., of Holme, in the county of Nairn, and had issue an only son and seven daughters, three of whom have been married—viz., the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Mrs. William Knott-Gordon, who is deceased, and Mrs. George Montagu Stopford. Sir John Fox Burgoyne died on the 17th inst., and is succeeded by his only son, now Sir Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, the second Baronet, who is a Commander in the Royal Navy, and who, for his personal valour while commanding the *Wrangler* at the taking of Kinburn, has received the Victoria Cross.

GENERAL MUNRO.

GENERAL JOHN MUNRO, East India Company's service, of Teaninich Ross-shire, an estate which has been possessed by his family since early in the eleventh century, prior to the Norman Conquest in England, was the youngest son, and eventually the heir, of James Munro, Esq., of Teaninich. He was born in June, 1778. He early received a cadetship in the Honourable East India Company's service, and was present at the taking of Seringapatam. He possessed a remarkable knowledge of Eastern languages, and held several staff situations, and was secretary and private interpreter to successive Commanders-in-Chief. He was in constant correspondence and amity with the Duke of Wellington—then Colonel Wellesley—during the Maharratta war, when the decisive battle of Assaye was won. He assisted in quelling the Vellore mutiny, and, at the age of twenty-seven, was appointed Quarter-master-General of the Madras Army. He was afterwards most able and efficient in tranquillising, for the Government, Travancore, an independent province, then the scene of anarchy and bloodshed. In 1831 General Munro settled at his paternal estate in Ross-shire. He twice refused solicitations to allow himself to be returned to Parliament as member for his native county, feeling his health insufficient. He experienced a great shock in the death of his second son, one of Lord Hardinge's Aides-de-Camp, killed at Moodkee (of whom a notice appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, March 7th, 1846). He also lost a younger son, full of promise; and from this time General Munro's health failed. He died on the 20th ult. General Munro married, the 8th December, 1808, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bedeker, Rector of Moira and Prebendary of Inver, county Donegal, by whom he has had four sons, two of whom—James, late a Major of the 31st Regiment, and Stuart—survive him, and a daughter, Charlotte, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George August Spencer, second son of Francis, first Lord Churchill.

SIR ROBERT CAMPBELL, BART.



SIR ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bart., of Carrick-Buoy, in the county of Donegal, who died on the 28th ult., at his residence, 5, Argyll-place, London, aged ninety, was the eldest son of John Campbell, Esq., of Ballyshannon, by his wife, Jane, daughter of the Rev. Edward Forbes, of Kilbanan Castle, county Donegal, and was created a Baronet the 30th Sept. 1831. He married, the 2nd August, 1798, Eliza, daughter of Dr. Gilbert Paisley, Physician-General at Madras, and by her, who died in 1842, he had issue four sons, all highly distinguished in the military or civil service of the East India Company, and two daughters. Sir Robert Campbell was long resident in India, and was for some years Director of the East India Company. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the eminent East Indian officer and diplomatist, Sir John Nicholl Robert Campbell, K.C.H., now the second Baronet, who was born in 1799, and married, the 25th of March, 1828, Grace, daughter of Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., and has a family.

LIEUTENANT HOME.

LIEUT. DUNCAN CHARLES HOME, of the Bengal Engineers, famous for his conduct as the leader of the brave band which blew in the Cashmere-gate of Delhi, was the eldest son of Major-General Richard Home, of the Bengal Army, and grandson of Robert Home, historical painter to the Oude Court, elder brother of the eminent surgeon, Sir Everard Home, Bart. Lieut. Home was born at Jubbulpore in June, 1828; and, after being a prize scholar at Addiscombe, went as a Cadet to Bengal, in July, 1848, and was at the surrender of Mooltan and the battle of Goojerat, and received a medal and clasp. The prominent and responsible part which Lieut. Home took as senior Engineer officer at the Cashmere-gate, when, being unwounded in that desperate duty, he advanced into the interior of the city and blew in the gates of the King's Palace at noonday, gained for him the Victoria Cross. Lieutenant Home was employed in the destruction of the defences of the deserted fort of Mallaghur, where he met with a fatal accident which terminated in a moment his brief but glorious career on the 1st of October, 1857. A younger brother of this lamented officer is now serving in the Bengal Engineers under Colonel B. Smith, in the North-West Provinces; a second brother died in India, about fifteen months ago, in the same service; and another younger brother is now at Addiscombe, having a year since gained a cadetship, awarded by Sir H. Willock to the first scholar at the Kensington School;—all worthy scions of an ancient Scottish house, their late uncle, Major-General Robert Home, having been a claimant to the dormant earldom of Marchmont.

THOMAS TOOKE, F.R.S.

THIS gentleman died at his residence, 31, Spring-gardens, on the 26th ult. just as he was within a few days of completing his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Tooke, in the early part of his life, was the leading partner in one of the largest houses engaged in the Russian trade. As a writer he distinguished himself by two works—the "Thoughts and Details on High and Low Prices," which appeared in 1823, and the "History of Prices," which appeared in 1833, and was extremely popular. Mr. Tooke was Governor, by re-election for several successive terms, of the Royal Exchange Corporation. He was a chairman, under similar circumstances, of the St. Katharine Dock Company; and he was one of the earliest promoters of the London and Birmingham Railway. He contributed largely to the establishment and maintenance of the Statistical Society. He was also a Factory Commissioner.

THE REV. ZACHARIAH CORNOCK.

THIS venerable gentleman, the Rev. Zachariah Cornock, of Cromwellfort, in the county of Wexford, who died at his seat, Cromwellfort, on the 9th ult., in the 80th year of his age, was the representative of a branch of the English family of Cornock which settled in Ireland in Oliver Cromwell's time. Mr. Cornock was a Conservative gentleman of the past generation. He was a staunch Churchman; a firm but moderate politician; and a kind landlord. In the troublous year of '98 in Ireland he took an active and efficient part for the Crown, and appears to have used the means that lay in his power to save the lives of many of the misguided rebels. The rev. gentleman married, the 17th February, 1815, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert, in Kildare, and sister of the present Lord Downes, and by her, who died the 1st Sept., 1827, had issue three sons, the eldest of whom, Isaac Cornock, Esq., an officer in the 14th Light Dragoons, is now of Cromwellfort.

THE COURT.

THE Queen received Baron Brunnow on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, when his Excellency delivered his credentials on his reappointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of St. Petersburg. Her Majesty afterwards took a drive with the Princess Alice and the Princess Louise. In the evening the Royal dinner party included the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, and Lieut.-General Sir George Bowles.

On Tuesday the Queen went to the camp at Aldershot. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past ten o'clock, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Colville, Captain the Hon. D. De Ros, and the Master of the Household. A detachment of the 11th Hussars formed the escort to the private station of the South-Western Railway at Vauxhall, where a special train was in readiness for the conveyance of her Majesty. The Queen and Prince went over the new barracks, and subsequently her Majesty reviewed the division at Aldershot, under the command of Lieut.-General Knollys. The Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes before six o'clock. In the evening the Queen and the Princess Alice honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence, the Prince Consort attending the performance of Bach's music at St. Martin's Hall.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty afterwards took a drive in an open carriage, accompanied by Prince Leopold. The Royal dinner party included the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess of Mountbath, Lady Blantyre, the Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli, Major-General and Lady Alice Peel, Major-General Sir F. Williams, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

On Thursday the Queen took a carriage-drive in the parks, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the Princess Louise.

The Court is expected to leave Buckingham Palace for Windsor, either to-day or on Monday next, for the Easter holidays. The confirmation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Archbishop of Canterbury will take place in the private chapel of the Castle during the Easter week.

THE LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Levee on Wednesday in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace at a quarter past two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The great officers of State received the Queen and the Prince upon their arrival at St. James's.

The Queen and the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Caledon, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., Lord Steward; Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Beaufort, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Lord Claud Hamilton, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Newport, Vice-Chamberlain; and the other noblemen and gentlemen of the Royal household.

Her Majesty wore a train of mauve-lilac velvet, trimmed with several rows of old lace; the petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with ruffles of white ribbon and old lace to correspond. The Queen wore as a head-dress a diadem of emeralds.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were first introduced, and afterwards the general circle, among whom there were a great many presentations, chiefly of military officers.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper, left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday last, for Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort paid a visit to the residence of the French Embassy on Monday, to view the gallery of pictures collected by his Excellency Count Persigny.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit of inspection to Greenwich Hospital on Tuesday last.

His Excellency the Saxon Minister left town on Wednesday evening for Paris, to meet Prince George of Saxony, who will arrive in London to-day.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe have left town for St. Leonards-on-Sea, where they have engaged a suite of apartments at the Royal Victoria Hotel.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. E. H. Brien, Vicar of Ballinakill, to be Archdeacon of Emly; Rev. W. Güille, Rector of St. Andrew's, to be Dean of Guernsey; Rev. J. Cooper, Vicar of St. Andrew the Great, to be Rural Dean, in the Deanery of Cambridge; Rev. A. S. Farrar, to be preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; Rectories: Rev. G. Hough, to Yelford, Oxon; Rev. H. Kennard, to Marshull, Dorset. *Vicarages*: Rev. J. W. Cockshott to Burwell, Cambridgeshire; Rev. H. B. Greenwood to Caversham, Staffordshire; Rev. F. E. Hutchinson to Tisbury, Wilts; Rev. C. J. Jones to Westbury-upon-Severn; Rev. R. S. Redfern to Acton, Chester; Rev. G. Fitzclarence Slade to Albury, Salop. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. P. Anderson to Rutland; Rev. H. H. Brereton to Colaba; Rev. C. B. Gribble to Constantinople; Rev. T. C. Onion to the Lancashire Lunatic Asylum, Lancaster; Rev. E. Williams, B.A., to the Dorset County Hospital. *Incumbencies*: Rev. W. C. Daniel to Dewsbury Moor. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. R. Lockyer to Aston, Staffordshire; Rev. J. Parr to Parkstone, Dorset; Rev. R. W. Plumtre to Corfe Mullen, Dorset. *Curacies*: Rev. A. R. Hogan to Wareham and Arne, Dorset; Rev. E. Hoskins to St. Martin, Salisbury; Rev. W. Tancred to St. Martin, Dorking; Rev. J. B. Thurling to East Donyland, Essex; Rev. J. O. M. West to Alderbury Pitton and Farley, Wilts. Rev. A. D. Pringle, of Christ Church, Paddington, to be Hon. Sec. of British Beneficent Institution.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The second report of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund has just been published. The report contains a statement of the sources from which the fund, now amounting to £1,453,045, has been received, and of the appropriation of various sums to the purchase of presentations to colleges, schools, and asylums. The total number of private soldiers' widows who had applied for relief, up to the latest return, is 3156, in connection with whom are 3840 children, besides 166 orphans who have lost both parents. Of officers' widows there are 123; children, 217; orphans who have lost both parents, 12. The districts in which the recipients reside, and the scale of allowances, are given in the report. The greater part of the pamphlet is occupied by the correspondence arising out of the charges of injustice and partiality brought against the Commissioners by the Duke of Norfolk and Archbishop Cullen.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

THE interest attached to these islands, from the fact of their having been chosen as the place of banishment for those Indian mutineers whose lives are to be spared (the King of Delhi, as we learn by the last Indian mail, has been banished thither), will render welcome the accompanying Engravings, from sketches forwarded to us by Dr. F. J. Monat, of the Bengal Service, illustrative of the Andamans and of their inhabitants. For the following information relating to these islands and to the manners of the people we are indebted to Stoeckeler's "Oriental Interpreter."—"The Andamans are situated in the Bay of Bengal, opposite to the Tenasserim coast, and a short distance from it, between lat. 10 deg. 32 min. and 13 deg. 40 min. N. The northernmost, or Great Andaman, is about 140 miles in length by 20 in breadth. Though considered as only one, the Great Andaman consists in reality of three islands, as it is divided in two places by very narrow straits. In the centre of the Great Andaman is a mountain named Saddle Peak, about 2400 feet high. The southernmost, or Little Andaman, is about twenty-eight miles in length by seventeen in breadth. There are no rivers of any size. These islands produce various kinds of wood, amongst which are ebony, red-wood, damson, bamboo, and rattans. The coasts abound with fish of every description. In the woods are a few kinds of birds and fowls, and the shores abound with a variety of beautiful shells. There are no other animals, with the exception of swine. Within the caverns and recesses of the rocks are found the edible birds' nests so highly prized by the Chinese. The vegetable productions are few, and there are no coconut-trees. The inhabitants of these islands are a very singular race, differing entirely not only from all the inhabitants of the neighbouring continent, but also from the natives of the Nicobar Islands, though not a hundred miles distant. In appearance they resemble a degenerate race of negroes, having woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips. Their eyes are small and red, and their skin of a deep dull black. In stature they seldom exceed five feet, with large heads, high shoulders, protuberant bellies, and slender limbs. They go quite naked, their only covering being composed of a coat of mud, which they plaster all over their bodies in order to protect themselves from the insects. Their heads and faces they paint with red ochre. They are an exceedingly savage and ignorant race, and have always evinced an inveterate hatred towards strangers, constantly rejecting all intercourse, and frequently attacking boats' crews landing for water. They do not appear ever to have made any attempt to cultivate the ground, but subsist upon what they can pick up and kill. They are armed with wooden spears and bows and arrows, which they use with much dexterity. As far as can be ascer-

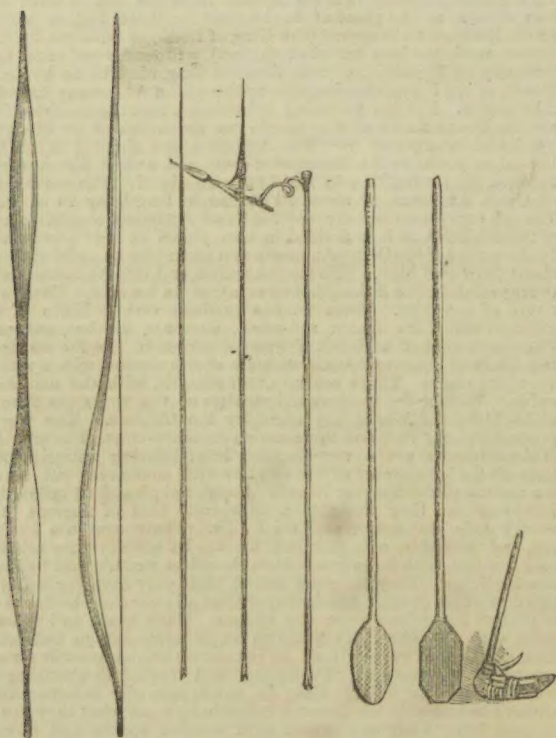
EXPEDITION TO THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.



ADVANCE OF THE BOATS OF THE H.C. STEAMER "PLUTO" TO OPEN FRIENDLY CONNECTIONS WITH THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS.



AN ANDAMAN ISLANDER.—FROM A DRAWING.

BOWS. ARROW. FISH-ARROWS. PADDLES. ADZE.
WEAPONS, ETC., OF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS.

tained they have no distinct ideas of religion. They appear to pay some sort of adoration to the sun, and to spirits whom they suppose to rule over the woods, and waters, and mountains. They were formerly supposed to be cannibals, that is, men who eat human flesh, but there is reason to believe that this is not the case. As far as is known of their language, it does not possess the least affinity with any spoken in India, or among the neighbouring islands. The total population is supposed not to exceed 2500."

An expedition—consisting of Dr. F. J. Monat, of the Bengal Army, as president; Dr. Playfair; and Lieut. Heathcote, Indian Navy—was sent by the Indian Government to examine the Andaman Islands, and to select a site for a penal settlement for such of the mutineers as should escape the halter. The general charge of the expedition was intrusted to Dr. Monat. The expedition left Calcutta on the 23rd of November, 1857, and was taken to the scene of its labours by the Hon. E.I.C. steamer *Pluto*, under the command of Captain Baker. The *Pluto* is a small river steamer of very light draught, and well armed—a sister ship to the *Nemesis*, and one of the vessels which did such good service in China during the old war, and was so useful against the Malay pirates. The expedition found the natives implacably hostile, and they had several small encounters with them."

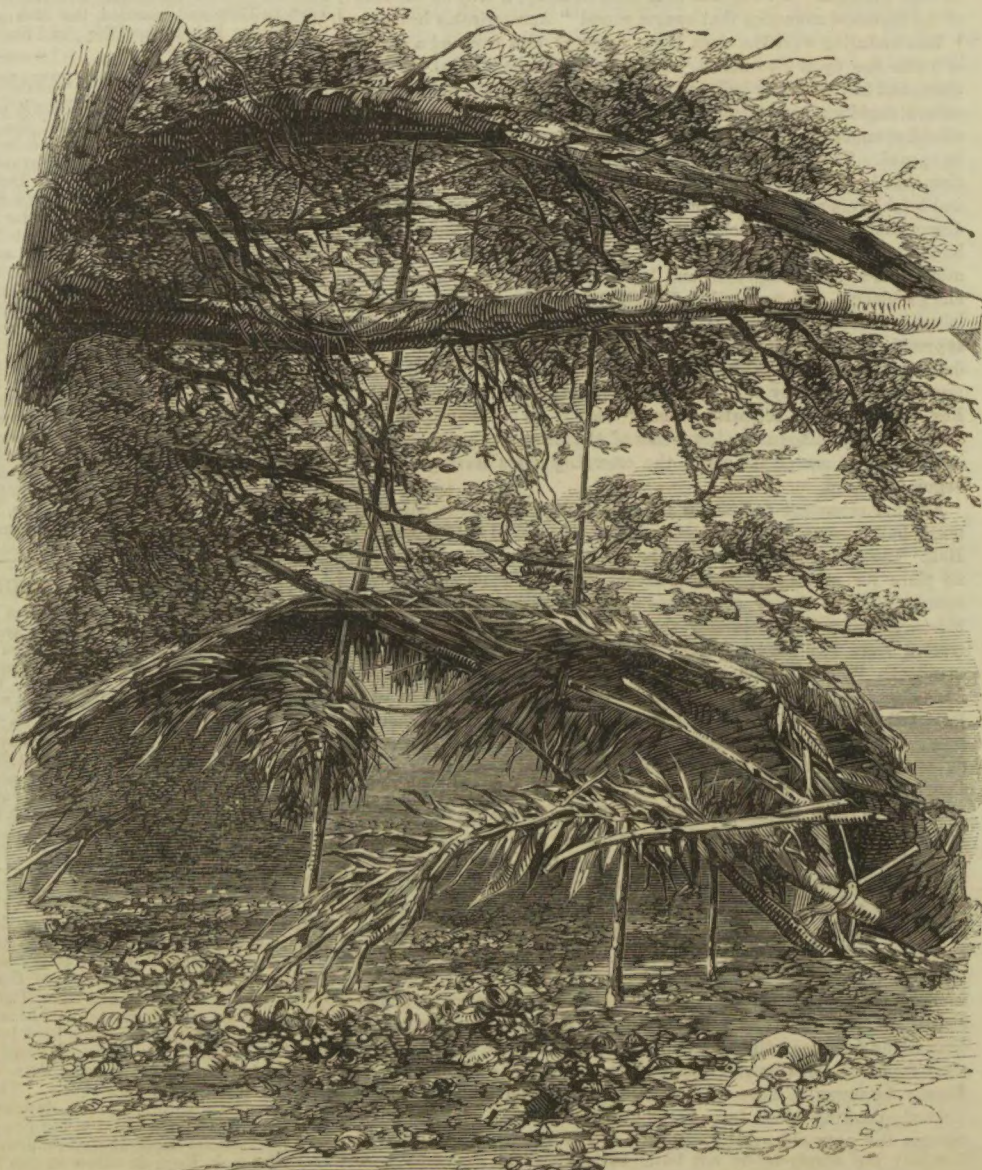
The *Moulmain Times* quotes from a letter, written by one of the explorers, the following description of the Andaman Islands:—"The climate and scenery of the islands are charming, and all nature most lovely. Streamlets trickle down the hills and produce most luxurious verdure; and abundance of fine soil is found everywhere, showing that these islands have everything that constitutes most valuable localities for settlement or colonisation. The rank and impenetrable jungle everywhere covering the land of course must engender sickness, but, once cleared, there could not be a purer atmosphere and climate. We remained at Port Cornwallis one day, and explored many parts without feeling the noonday's sun oppressive."

The first Engraving represents the steamer *Pluto* anchored off Interview Island, with the first and second cutters pulling off to communicate with the savages. On the 30th December, 1857, at ten a.m., the Hon. Company's steamer *Pluto* passed round South Reef Island—a small islet to the southward of Interview Island. The natives were seen grouped in considerable numbers on the shore watching the steamer, and as they were believed to be of friendly disposition the commission resolved to establish amicable intercourse with them, if possible. In the first cutter were Dr. Monat, President of the Commission; Dr. Playfair, and Lieut. Heathcote, Indian Navy members; Monsieur Mallitte, photographer, in the service of Dr. Monat; and a well-armed crew of twelve men. In the second cutter were Mr. Cobgrave, Midshipman, Indian Navy; the surgeon of the *Pluto*; and a crew of eight Europeans. The savages, in seven canoes, were paddling from South Reef to Interview Island, and the cutters pulled towards them. All arms were carefully concealed, handkerchiefs were waved in token of friendship, and a stock of presents were taken to conciliate the savages.

The second Illustration is a portrait of the Andaman savage in his sailor costume, photographed from a drawing by Staff Surgeon Pilleau, of H.M.'s service. The character and expression of his countenance are very exactly represented. From the moment of his capture he never exhibited the slightest ferocity; his general expression was one of sadness; when animated his laugh was of the joyous description which characterises all the negro races.

The third Engraving shows the bows, arrows, paddles, and a species of adze used by the natives of the Andamans. The bows are graceful in form, made of a species of lancewood, and are very strong. The arrows are four feet long, and of three kinds of very finely-pointed hard wood. Another with a barb, and a third a species of harpoon with a shifting head. The paddles are short, shaped as in the drawing, and marked with red ochre. The adze with which their canoes are excavated is a rude instrument with a rounded blade fastened in a piece of wood by a coarse fibrous cord.

The fourth Illustration is a hut of the Andaman islanders found in Cheetham Island. They are of the rudest description, being formed of four posts, covered by a thatch of palm leaves. They are open on all sides, and within are adorned with skulls of pigs, turtle, and large fish, hung up in bunches. Surrounding it are numerous empty shells the contents of which had been eaten by the savages.



HUT OF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS.



A CHANGE OF WIND IN THE DOWNS: MERCHANTMEN MAKING FOR THE THAMES. —(SEE NEXT PAGE.

A FAIR WIND IN THE DOWNS.

GENERALLY at this time of year the presence of easterly winds is severely felt everywhere, but in no quarters are its effects attended with more disastrous consequences than to the shipping interests. The delay and disappointment occasioned to the homeward-bound vessels seeking ports up channel are scarcely credible, and hundreds of sailing merchant-vessels, from all parts of the world, no matter how powerful in their appointments, or calculated by build to attain a high rate of speed, but are compelled to succumb to the mighty influence of a foul wind; and from the chops of the Channel to the Downs are to be seen noble and heavily-laden ships, which in the previous parts of their voyage have accomplished a journey through the waters not to be excelled by steam itself, find themselves, on arriving within its opposing influence, compelled to beat unavailingly against it for days and weeks together, almost in sight of their destined ports.

Our engraving represents a pleasing change from the above state of affairs. The wind has suddenly shifted from a foul to a fair one; and the gratifying and important change is immediately taken advantage of by all the wind-delayed fleet—anchors are weighed, studding-sail booms run out, and every stitch of canvas that can be made to draw is quickly hoisted. The scene is one of the most interesting and beautiful sights that can possibly be witnessed, as each vessel gradually becomes enveloped in canvas—the whole mass of ships, of every rig and size, flying through the water, each doing her best to outstrip her neighbour in speed, and be first at the goal where their arrival is so anxiously looked for.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Mar. 17	30.262	48.1	43.5	85	8	44.9	54.7	WSW. SW.	1.63
" 18	30.224	48.5	39.1	72	9	42.7	54.5	W.	1.77
" 19	30.347	52.4	40.6	67	9	42.0	57.1	N. NW.	92
" 20	30.462	50.4	36.6	62	6	44.8	57.7	SSW.	100
" 21	30.504	47.6	34.0	62	5	33.4	59.2	ENE. W.	78
" 22	30.579	46.5	38.7	76	6	31.4	57.3	ESE. SW. W.	76
" 23	30.497	49.7	42.1	77	0	32.2	63.9	SW. SSW.	52

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE
OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1857.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
Mar. 18	30.217	53.6	39.4	46.8	47.4	44.8	52.8	W.	10
" 19	30.310	55.8	44.1	49.3	49.2	46.3	55.1	N. NW.	8
" 20	30.428	56.7	43.2	50.8	52.6	48.8	56.2	N. W.	10
" 21	30.509	59.8	38.9	50.5	49.4	45.2	58.9	SW.	0
" 22	30.589	60.1	31.2	47.8	44.7	42.1	59.3	E. ESE.	0
" 23	30.541	61.9	33.2	52.9	51.3	47.2	64.8	S. SW.	0
" 24	30.240	56.6	38.1	54.8	53.5	47.8	65.4	N. W.	0
Means	30.405	59.5	38.3	50.4	49.7	46.0	58.9	51.3	0.000

The range of temperature during the week was 34.4 deg.
The weather has been generally fine and warm, although the sky was greatly overcast until the morning of the 21st. A slight hoar frost covered the ground on the morning of the 22nd, and the temperature was low on the following morning. The sky was misty on the nights of the 23rd and 24th, although the moon was shining brightly on both occasions. The barometer continues to fall rapidly, and descended one-tenth of an inch between nine and three p.m. of the 24th.

J. BREEN.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF TIN.—On Tuesday the metal merchants of Birmingham issued a notice that a reduction of 5s. per cwt. had been made in the price of tin.

A letter from Montoro in the *Memorial Bodelais* says:—"Six men in masks lately entered the chateau of the Count de Robledo, and, after having cruelly illused him, made off with a sum of 6000 ounces of gold (about £20,000)." The *Béti* of Andalusia announces that the Count died of his wounds on Feb. 23.

A STATUETTE IN PARIAN OF GENERAL HAVELOCK has just been produced by Messrs. Minton and Co. The hero is represented in deep thought, with both hands slightly resting on his sword, in an easy, unconstrained attitude, one foot pressing the breech of a shattered cannon half buried in the ground, while near the other is an exploded bomb. He wears the military cap in use in hot climates to protect the head and neck from the sun. This graceful statuette—which, judging from the photograph of it, is a striking likeness of the deceased hero—was designed and modelled by Mr. M. B. de la Roche, sculptor, Liverpool.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The statistical accounts from South Australia are highly satisfactory, and show that the steady reliance on, and the substantial development of, its three staple productions of corn, wool, and copper give it great commercial weight, as respects the other Australian dependencies, in its transactions with this and other countries. We find during the past year its progress has been most remarkable in comparison with the sister colonies. Within twelve months it has doubled its exports. The general finances of the province are likewise in a flourishing condition. After defraying the whole of the liabilities up to March, 1857, there was a surplus of upwards of £100,000 at the disposal of the Legislature. The revenue for 1856 amounted to £458,000.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—A notification has been issued by the Post Office that on the 1st of April next, and thenceforward, the postage of letters addressed to any of the following places, and conveyed by the British mail-packets, will be reduced to the uniform rate of sixpence the half-ounce, increasing according to the usual scale, viz.:—Goree, Lagos, Fernando Po, Cameroons, Old Calabar, Bonny, Badagry, and Wydah; or any other foreign port or place on the west coast of Africa. Newspapers addressed to any of the above places, and posted in conformity with the usual regulations, will be chargeable with a postage of one penny each.

A SINGULAR WEDDING.—The *Charleston (U.S.) Mercury* has the following:—"An interesting wedding took place a few days since between a Mr. Henry B. Melville and Mrs. Sarah K. Seymour. The parties have both been married before, and each has a family of seven children—those of the gentleman comprising six daughters and a son, and those of the lady six sons and a daughter. The sons acted on the occasion as groomsmen to their future father, the daughters as bridesmaids to their future mother."

THE OLD ENGLISH MITRE.—There is the actual mitre of St. Thomas of Canterbury in perfect preservation in the possession of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. It is low and angular, composed of white silk, embroidered with gold flowers and scrollwork, with a broad band of red silk down the centre, and round the margin. It is remarkable that the ties or lappets are worked of different patterns. The mitre had been preserved in the Cathedral of Sens, and was presented by the Archbishop of Sens to Cardinal Wiseman in 1842. There is still another mitre preserved there which belonged to St. Thomas. It is of silver tissue, ornamented with elegant scrollwork in gold, with orphreys of gold tissue, ornamented with filigree. An engraving of it is given by Shaw in his "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages."

WILLS.—The will of the late Marchioness of Westmeath, annexed to letters of administration, has been administered to by the son-in-law, Colonel Fulke Southwell Greville, on behalf of the only grand-daughter (a minor), the residuary legatee named in the codicil, dated 15th January, 1858, only two days before her death. John Iguldren, Esq., Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and her Ladyship's Proctor, was appointed residuary legatee, as well as executor, under the will, but died a short time previous to the Marchioness. The will was made in 1853: the effects were sworn under £30,000. There are many pecuniary and specific bequests. Those gifts which the Marchioness had received from Queen Adelaide she requests may be held as heirlooms in the family of those to whom she has bequeathed them. To the Duke of Wellington she leaves the white cloth cloak worn by the late Duke when engaged in the battles in Spain, and which had been presented to her by his Grace; she also bequeaths to the Duke other mementoes of his father, to be added to the museum of relics now forming by his Grace. The Marchioness has left no male issue.—The will of Vice-Admiral the Honourable George Alfred Crofton was proved in London under £14,000. To Baron Crofton he has left two estates in Rosecommon, adjoining his Lordship's family estate, to be added thereto, and to whom also he has bequeathed 100 shares in the Union Bank of London. To his sister, Caroline Crofton, £200 a year. There are several pecuniary bequests. Mrs. French is appointed residuary legatee of real and personal estate; and J. French, Esq., sole executor.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The Parliamentary report for Friday last appeared in last week's Saturday edition.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. CHURCH OF ENGLAND SPECIAL SERVICES BILL.—The Archbishop of Canterbury moved that the report upon this bill be received.—After a few words from Lord Panmure, the bill was reported to the House.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that, in consequence of something which had fallen from a member of her Majesty's Government in another place, apprehensions had been excited as to the intentions of the present Administration with respect to national education in Ireland. He could not believe, without more definite information, that it had been determined to disturb that system.—The Earl of DERBY thought the noble Marquis must have misunderstood the observations to which he had alluded. Whatever difference of opinion there might be with respect to the system of national education now established in Ireland for a quarter of a century, there was none as to the advantages which had resulted to that country from its practical working (Hear, hear); and her Majesty's Government would not be a party to any measure which in their judgment would have the effect of impairing that system as it stood established at present (Hear, hear). At the same time he should not consider himself precluded by that resolution from considering the propriety of giving State support to schools founded on a different principle (Hear).

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved the third reading of this bill.—Lord MONTAGUE directed attention to the financial condition of India, and urged the necessity of taking an extended view when legislating upon such a subject.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, although the present position was one full of difficulties, was full of hope for the future, and predicted for India a return of prosperity equal to that which it enjoyed under Aurungzebe. He should do everything in his power to reduce expenditure within revenue, and had no doubt of succeeding, as he had before succeeded in a similar attempt.—Earl GRANVILLE said the change about to be made in the government of India could not have the effect of making England responsible for the debts of the East India Company.—After some remarks from Earl Grey to the same effect, and a few words from the Marquis of Clanricarde, the bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

MEDALS FOR THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.—Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Minister of War whether it was in contemplation to issue medals to commemorate the capture of Delhi to all those engaged in that memorable siege?—General PEELE said it was the intention of Government to confer such medals.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.—Mr. BAGWELL brought before the House the subject of certain parties professing to obtain commissions in the army without purchase or examination, by raising men for her Majesty's service. He described the proceedings in detail, and contended that the matter challenged a strict inquiry as involving inferentially the character of different functionaries at the Horse Guards.—General PEELE admitted that the system which at present prevailed was bad, but certain arrangements had been rendered necessary by the circumstances of the times. Permission had been given to certain persons to raise men for the army, and here, no doubt, the agency commenced. The Government were most willing that the subject should be fully inquired into. The practices complained of were not at all recognised by the Horse Guards.

THE LATE DUBLIN RIOTS.—The O'DONOGHUE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the statements which have appeared in certain Irish newspapers, alleging that mobs have paraded the public streets of the city of Dublin on Saturday last, in some instances breaking the windows of police stations and of other places, molesting peaceable inhabitants, forming party processions, and committing other outrages, had taken place? whether any measures had been adopted by the Irish Government for the punishment of such offenders, and for the future repression of similar offences? The hon. gentleman remarked that it was the object of certain parties in Ireland to make these disturbances the ground of religious dissensions.—Lord NAAS, in answer to the question of the O'Donoghue, said he had found that very few of the Trinity College students were engaged in the riots, which were not of a very serious character. In consequence of the active steps taken by the Government the peace of the city had been preserved (Hear, hear).

THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (£10,000,000) BILL, and the CONSOLIDATED FUND (£500,000) BILL, passed through Committee.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the Militia Act Continuance Bill.

The Commons Inclosure Bill was read a third time and passed. The General Board of Health Bill was postponed until Friday, when Mr. HAMILTON said he would state the opinions of the Government. The other orders of the day passed without discussion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to the East India Loan Bill and the Havlock Annuities Bill.

THE EASTER RECESS.—Replying to Earl Granville, the Earl of DERBY stated that on Friday next he proposed to move an adjournment over the Easter recess until Monday, April 12. The House would, however, sit for the transaction of legal business only on the Monday and Tuesday in Passion Week.

The Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and some other measures which had just been passed by the Commons, were brought up and read a first time.

Some other bills on the paper were advanced a stage respectively. The Law of Property Amendment Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord St. LEONARDS.

The Church of England Special Services Bill, the Trustees Relief Bill, and the Bishops' Trust Substitution Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

AFRICAN SOLDIERS FOR INDIA.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to a report that two officers were about to leave England for Africa, with the view of raising some negro regiments for service in India. The noble Lord was proceeding to protest against this step, when Lord HARDINGE interposed, stating that there was no foundation whatever for the report in question.—After a few words from Earl Granville and the Earl of Derby, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Petitions were presented by Mr. H. INGRAM, from Louth, Lincolnshire, against encouragement of caste and in favour of free Christianity in India; also from Chelsea against the imposition of a toll on Chelsea-bridge. A great number of petitions from different places and on various subjects were also presented; among them were several praying that marriage with a deceased wife's sister might be legalised.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS AT SALERNO.—Replying to Mr. Kinglake, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the position in which the affair of the *Cagliari* now stood with regard to the two British subjects who had been implicated in the proceedings at Naples. The engineer Watt, who had unfortunately become insane, was already released, and his comrade, Park, still awaited the result of his trial, which the Neapolitan authorities were conducting with all possible promptitude and impartiality. The defendant was in the meantime well treated and cared for, under the protection of Mr. Lyons, who had received instructions to do everything that was practicable in his behalf until sentence was pronounced.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—ADJOURNMENT FOR EASTER.—Mr. DISRAELI afterwards announced that on Friday next he should ask leave to introduce a bill transferring to her Majesty the Government of India. If the debate on this motion should conclude on that evening, he intended to move that the House should thereafter adjourn to Monday, the 12th of April, over the Easter holidays.

THE OATHS BILL.

On the motion that the Oaths Bill should be considered as amended in Committee.

Mr. COGAN, complaining that the oath as modified under the bill inflicted an undue disparagement upon the Roman Catholic members of Parliament, moved the omission of certain words from the formula, with the view of obviating that objection.

Mr. WALPOLE considered that the intention of the words in question was expedient, observing upon the compact which had been made with the Roman Catholics when the Emancipation Act was passed.

Lord J. RUSSELL was obliged to oppose the amendment, remembering that on a former occasion his attempt to meet the views of the Roman Catholic body had seriously compromised the success of the measure.

Mr. COLLINS supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. M. GIBSON.

Some further discussion ensued, in which Mr. Palk, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. Horsman, Lord Palmerston, and other members, took part. The House divided:—For the amendment, 66; against, 345.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved as an amendment the omission of clause 5, by which a Jew, if returned by any constituency, was allowed to leave out the words "on the true faith of a Christian." The hon. member argued at much length against introducing in the Parliamentary oaths a change which would have the effect of unchristianising the Legislature.

Mr. GILPIN, in opposing the amendment, maintained that not only the principles of religious liberty, but the dignity of Christianity itself, would be promoted by the removal of Jewish disabilities.

Mr. DRUMMOND admitted the political propriety of the measure which admitted Jews to Parliament, but believed it was altogether incompatible with a maintenance of the union of Church and State.

Mr. BYNG observed that toleration was the life-blood of the Christian religion. One relic of intolerance still remained in our code, indirect in its operation, and introduced for the purpose of prohibiting a Jew from

entering the Legislature. He called on the House to obliterate this last trace of the ancient disabilities.

Lord R. CREIL insisted that the functions of Parliament were to a great extent connected with the discussion of religious questions. On this ground he argued that no one was fit to be a legislator who did not profess the national religion.

Mr. HUGHESSE opposed the amendment.

After some explanation from Mr. T. Duncombe,

Mr. C. FORTESCUE contended that the clause it was proposed to cancel was the best and most important feature in the bill.

The HOME SECRETARY explained the reasons which induced him still to persevere in the course he had previously followed by continuing to vote against the removal of Jewish disabilities. The plea of right, he observed, could not be supported. In every country the Legislature had a perfect title to enact regulations for its own members. The British Parliament recognised many exclusions. Minors, women, clergymen, and aliens could not hold seats, for reasons which every one admitted; and to these excluded classes were added that of non-Christians, whose unfitness to participate in the legislation of a Christian State he advanced many arguments to prove. He trusted that he should never again be called upon to speak in that House upon a question which could not be discussed without pain.

Mr. MAGUIRE replied to the arguments advanced by Mr. Walpole, supporting the bill, and remarking upon the absurdity of maintaining a formality which allowed an infidel to enjoy privileges from which the Jew was debarred.

Mr. ROEBUCK, also replying to the Home Secretary, commented upon the inefficiency of the existing Parliamentary oaths, which excluded none but conscientious men from the House of Commons. The question should be treated as one of expediency and not of religion. Members of different sects were already admitted to Parliament, all of whom held some articles of belief in common, but diverged as to others. The Jew was in precisely the same position, the only difference being the point of divergence. No man who could obtain the confidence of any constituency should be prohibited from acting as a legislator under so weak a pretext.

Sir R. BETHELL accepted with pleasure the intimation given by Mr. Walpole that the House was now discussing this question for the last time. He added some further criticisms upon the arguments of the Home Secretary.

Mr. WIGRAM supported the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in the course of a general reply, insisted that the exclusion of the Jews stood on the same ground as that of the Roman Catholics, and would have been long since removed if the Jewish body in England were not numerically weak. He proceeded to notice and rebut various objections to the bill which had been urged in the course of the debate.

The House then divided:—For the clause, 297; for the amendment, 144. The other clauses were then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday, the 12th of April.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.—On the motion of Mr. J. FITZGERALD, and after a brief conversation, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the consular service, and the system under which the members of that service were nominated and promoted.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

AFRICAN RECRUITS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, referring to the remarks made by Lord Brougham on a previous evening with regard to recruiting the Indian army from the natives of the west coast of Africa, stated that the scheme for the enlistment of Kroomen had been entertained, as they were persons who for the last fifty years had served with effect in many of her Majesty's ships. He considered, by the enlistment of the Kroomen, it would tend to save the lives of soldiers in India; furthermore, it would enable the Government to send a portion of the troops now in India to China, where they were urgently required.—Lord BROUGHAM was afraid that, without great care, the scheme would lead to a revival of the slave trade.—The Earl of DERBY protested against the doctrine that the Government should be precluded from availing themselves of the services of the Kroomen.

THE TRANSFER OF LAND BILL.

Lord CRANWORTH moved the second reading of this bill.—Lord ST. LEONARDS approved of the object of the bill, but expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which it was proposed to accomplish it.—Lord CAMPBELL supported the second reading, and suggested that the measure be referred to a Select Committee.—After a conversation, in which Lord WENSLEYDALE and Lord BROUGHAM took part, the LORD CHANCELLOR intimated that the Government had a measure in contemplation which would deal with the whole question of which the bill before the House constituted only a part. He hoped, therefore, that Lord Cranworth, while referring it to a Select Committee, would delay its further progress until it was seen whether such a measure could be introduced.—The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

Mr. M. MILNES called the attention of the House to the vexatious to which British subjects are exposed by the late alteration in the passport system in France, and moved for the following papers:—"Copies of correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French on the late alterations in the passport system; and of the several regulations respecting passports issued by the Foreign Office since 1815, with the fees charged on their delivery." The hon. member said the alteration in question had produced great inconvenience, and was likely to cause still more to the people of this country, and would be prejudicial to the social and commercial relations which ought to exist between France and England.

Mr. J. WALTER seconded the motion, and gave an extract from a distinguished French authority, which was very powerful against the system. The hon. gentleman excited considerable surprise and laughter by stating, after reading the extract, that the writer was no less a personage than the present Emperor of the French.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said he would give a practical answer to the question. The French Government had shown their willingness to accede to any system devised by that of her Majesty for the issue of passports, and measures were already under consideration for getting rid of existing difficulties.

Lord PALMERSTON said, as far as the late Government was concerned, he had no objection to the production of the papers, but he suggested that the motion should be extended to embrace extracts of other documents he had referred to connected with the subject. He agreed that the passport system had only the effect of inconveniencing innocent travellers, and giving a cloak to those who had improper designs.

Mr. BRIGHT said passports should be made easily obtainable by English travellers, and the charge should be simply as much as would defray expenses.

After a few words from Mr. Grant Duff,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said Government were endeavouring to make the distribution of passports easy and economical, and to be attainable at the principal ports of the kingdom.

The motion was then agreed to, with the addition suggested by Lord Palmerston.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Viscount BURY then moved for leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Mr. DIVETT opposed the motion.

After some discussion the question was put, and the House divided, when there appeared:—For the motion, 105; against it, 62.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

EQUALISATION OF POOR-RATES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. AYRTON then moved for leave to bring in a bill to equalise the poor-rates throughout the metropolis.

Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion.

Mr. SOTHERON ESCORT, whilst consenting to the introduction of the bill on the part of the Government, wished to guard himself against any expression of opinion as to its probable efficiency. On the contrary, he believed it would be found complicated and impracticable.

Mr. LOCKE supported the bill, and contended that there was such a wide distinction between the metropolis and country parishes that if the bill passed it would not necessarily become a precedent, or establish a national rate, as had been argued.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought the proposed bill was one to which the House should not give its sanction.

Mr. COX said he would vote for the introduction of the bill, but would oppose giving any power to the magistrates to tax the ratepayers.

Mr. BOUVIER was also opposed to the bill, and thought leave should not be given to bring it in.

Mr. COBBETT thought it was right to allow the bill to be brought in, but he was opposed to an equalisation of rates, though in favour of a rate in aid.

After a few words from Mr. Townsend, Mr. AYRTON replied, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

MEDICAL REFORM.—Mr. COWPER then moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery. He proposed that the power of granting degrees should be left in the present licensing bodies, but that their proceedings should be controlled by a general council of the profession.—Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE VALUATION OF LANDS (SCOTLAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. DUNLOP moved the second reading of this bill.

The motion was opposed by several Scotch members, including the Lord Advocate; and Mr. DUNLOP, in reply, said, as the reception which the bill had met with was not such as he had anticipated, he should not press the second reading.

THE LATE RIOTS IN DUBLIN.

MR. HATCHELL then moved for documents relative to the conduct of the police in Dublin in the late rioting in front of Trinity College in that city. Lord NAAS explained that, as the matter now stood, informations had been sworn, and the case would be tried in a few days. With respect to the proposed inquiry, counsel for the police wished it to be private; and counsel for the College, public; and the Solicitor-General had decided that unless it was private it should not be held at all.

Mr. WHITESIDE defended the conduct pursued by Government, and contended that if the investigation had been a public one it would have defeated the ends of justice.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD condemned the proceedings of the law officers of the Crown as the most weak and imbecile he had ever known.

Mr. SPOONER thought the right hon. gentleman who had just addressed the House had taken a most unfair and a most unjust course on the present occasion.

Mr. MACARTNEY did not think it creditable in hon. gentlemen on the Opposition benches to give a party complexion to the affair.

Mr. WHITESIDE defended the conduct of the Government in Ireland in relation to the riots, and said the opinion of Mr. Lynch, a Catholic barrister, for whom he entertained the greatest respect, and who was counsel for the police, was that the inquiry ought to be a private one.

Mr. COGAN was sorry that the riotous proceedings in Dublin had assumed an Orange complexion, and that the cry of "Orange ascendancy!" was again raised in Ireland.

Mr. VANCE said the riots were nothing but a mere ebullition of juvenile college students, and regretted that an attempt was made to make capital of the riots in the same manner that it had been sought to make capital of the Stockport riots.

Sir D. NORREYS thought it was not to be submitted to that a body of young men should be allowed to pelt and attack the police. Would such a proceeding be borne in London if the students of King's College were to pelt the police with oranges and stones? He thought not.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. B. Stanhope and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald took part, it was agreed that a portion of the papers asked for should be produced.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE SEPOY MUTINY.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in reply to Lord Montagu, stated that a mixed commission had been appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sepoy mutiny; and the report would be shortly laid upon the table.—Earl GRANVILLE, in the course of some observations, expressed his opinion that the Directors of the East India Company had been treated with great disrespect by the Government, who ought to have made known to them the provisions of the new bill upon the better government of India before it was introduced.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Earl of DERRY severally denied the truth of the charge, and justified the course taken by the Government.—After some further conversation the subject dropped.

THE CASE OF THE "CAGLIARI."—The Earl of MALMESBURY announced the arrival that morning in London of Mr. Watt, the English engineer of the *Cagliari*, lately a prisoner of the Neapolitan Government. Mr. Watt was much improved in health since his liberation. The noble Earl also stated that a few minutes before he came down to the House he received a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Lyons, informing him that he had succeeded in procuring the discharge from custody of Mr. Park, the other Englishman arrested by the Neapolitan authorities; and that he had been released on bail, and was now living comfortably in the house of the British Consul at Naples (Cheers).

The two Consolidated Fund Bills for £10,000,000 and £500,000 respectively were read a third time and passed.

The Mutiny Bills and the Commons Inclosure Bill were also severally read a third time and passed.

Lord CAMPBELL postponed his Libel Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock. The BALLOT.—Mr. H. BERRKELEY gave notice that immediately after Easter he should call attention to the subject of the ballot.

REWARDS FOR MILITARY SERVICES IN INDIA.—In answer to Mr. Kinnaird, General PEELE said a medal would be given to all who had been engaged in the British service in India, with clasps in addition to the captors of Delhi and the relievers of Lucknow and Cawnpore (Cheers).

THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

MR. ROEBUCK moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be abolished, and the office of Secretary of State for Ireland to be at once created." He said that on former occasions when he had brought forward this motion he had been taunted as being an enemy to Ireland and the Irish people. He had been in that House twenty years, and he unhesitatingly declared that he had never done anything which was opposed to good government in Ireland. He had stood side by side with Mr. O'Connell, who had claimed justice for Ireland, and he had voted for every measure which could have a tendency to liberate that country from the shackles under which she had so long groaned. What he desired to do was to make Ireland not a mere province, but to constitute it a part of the Imperial Government. He would view the question in a threefold aspect—first, as to its expense; second, with regard to its social influence; and third, in reference to its political influence. In all these respects he thought he could show that the present system of government was a mischief to Ireland. After ridiculing the frivolous character of the Court in Dublin, and denouncing the petty intrigues which he said were resorted to there for the purpose of procuring political status, he stated that his sole object was to get rid of the pagent which now existed in Dublin, which was a mere badge of slavery. He would abolish the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, and would constitute a Secretary of State for Ireland, who should have a seat in the Cabinet. This he believed would do away with the pique and bad feeling which centuries of misrule had created.

Mr. GILPIN seconded the motion. Mr. S. B. MILLER moved "the previous question." The office had had its existence for centuries, and the Executive Government of the country was at present carried out under that system, against which no serious charges had been alleged. If the resolution were carried the House had no security that any well-ordered measure would be suggested for giving effect to the change, for it was hardly possible that a Government that had so lately come into power could give the necessary attention to a scheme which would require mature consideration.

Several hon. members rose to second the amendment. Colonel FRENCH thought the amendment was as objectionable as the original motion.

Lord NAAS, in supporting the "previous question," denied that any ill effects had arisen from the present system of government in Ireland; and asserted that, although the House had a right to deal with the question, they ought not to do so without due deliberation, since great discretion and great ability would be required in introducing any new form of government in the place of that which had so long obtained, and for which there was, at all events, no pressing necessity. He did not deny that public opinion in Ireland was growing favourable to the change, and when public opinion there had so far matured as to demand the change it would no doubt be made; but certainly it would not be made before, whatever might be the wish of English members.

Sir G. C. LEWIS was opposed to the establishment of a chief secretaryship for Ireland, because he thought if any change was made there ought to be no separate head of the Irish Government. So long, however, as a separate head was desirable, he preferred to retain a Lord Lieutenant, and should therefore support the previous question.

Mr. BLACKBURN thought the best plan would be, on abolishing the Lord Lieutenant, to have only one office in London, with separate departments for England, Ireland, and Scotland; and as Ireland was tranquil now, and the Lord Lieutenant a popular one, no time could be better than the present for making the change.

Mr. ESMONDE opposed the motion.

Mr. CONOLLY also opposed the motion, contending that the present system of government was well adapted to the requirements of Ireland, and highly popular with the people of that country.

Mr. DOBSON supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Grogan, Mr. Dobbs, and Mr. C. Porteus.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the motion very properly brought forward, as it was certain to be carried ultimately. At the same time, as the present Government appeared to be not indisposed to deal with the question, it would be better to leave it in their hands, and he should therefore support the previous question.

Mr. WALPOLE warned the House not to suppose that the Government had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to abolish the Lord Lieutenant. For his own part he considered that there were many advantages connected with that office which could not be derived from any other plan, and that in many respects the present system was infinitely superior to the specific proposal embodied in the resolution.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that there would be no insurmountable difficulty in providing otherwise for the executive functions of the Lord Lieutenant. It was, however, necessary to consult the feeling of the Irish people upon the subject; and, believing that feeling to be entirely adverse to the proposal to abolish the office, he felt himself bound to vote for the previous question.

Mr. ROEBUCK having replied, the House divided, and carried the previous question by 243 to 116: majority, 127. The motion was therefore lost.

The other orders of the day were then gone through.

OUR COUNTRYMAN, WATT, who has been set free from the prison of Salerno, is now on his way home. The doctors have reported favourably upon his case. The mental infirmity under which he labours has been caused entirely by the sufferings and trials of the last few months, and there is every reason to hope that proper attention to his bodily health and the beneficial effect of new and more pleasant scenes will lead to the complete restoration of his mental faculties.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE incidents in Parliament during the past week or so have been reduced almost to outlines. The quietude of the place in which legislation is professedly carried on has been positively painful; and to no one could it have been more so than to an honourable member who inaugurated a debate which he seemed to intend should be an indirect vote of thanks to the sepoys for their not having been so atrocious as certain wicked traducers of that set of injured individuals would have us believe. Mr. Rich, who it seems does know something of India and Indian warfare (a fact for which he did not generally get credit), since he fought at Poonah and Kirkee, and is the possessor of a medal therefore, if he meant anything to come of his motion, must have desired that a kind of supplement should be added to the thanks which have been transmitted to our troops in Hindostan, which would imply that a relaxation of their vigorous indignation against the Pandies would be agreeable to the House of Commons. The House of Commons, however, did not specially indorse that notion, inasmuch as it did not listen particularly to Mr. Rich, whose elocution, of the forcible-feeble description, does not win the ear of careless or reluctant listeners. There was a Parliamentary curiosity connected with this debate which is worth noticing. Mr. Charles Buxton—rather a rising young member, and who is a signal "dève" of that philanthropic school which has for its crest a black gentleman requesting to be disembarrassed of certain poetical, not to say stagey, shackles, and for its motto the euphonious and suggestive words, "Am I not a man and a brother?"—spoke a long speech from a distant position near the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms. As the hon. gentleman was not treated to entire silence and attention on the part of the House, the greater portion of his address which reached the "ordinary sources of information" consisted of a series of half sentences, some of which sounded like blank verse, although there was, in point of fact, only one poetical quotation in it. Nevertheless, the next morning there appeared in the leading journal what seemed to be and what would have been one of the most extraordinary triumphs of reporting, if it had not been that there was internal evidence that the speech was contributed to the journal in question by the honourable member himself, who thereby only followed some very illustrious examples of Parliamentary oratory. At least, this course had the advantage of enabling the public to know exactly what an authority on East Indian matters like the editor of *Allen's Indian Mail* had to say on a subject with regard to which that individual is known by many persons to possess peculiar sources of information; and really, if all that has been stated in the journal in question be half true, it is enough to make us pause, and consider whether something is not due to the idea of the best mode of re-establishing not merely our abstract dominion, but our moral influence, over races of Asiatics who have been found not to be such despicable enemies to contend with after all.

As a proof that the new Ministers are beginning to assume the confidence which office gives, it may be stated that for the first time but one Mr. Walpole has raised a laugh in the House of Commons. On this occasion, however, it was with him, and not at him, as on that famous night when he withdrew his notice of motion for giving the elective franchise to militiamen merely because a man was a member of that awkward but strictly national and patriotic force. Otherwise Mr. Walpole's style is of the lachrymose and penitential class. By-the-by, the Home Secretary seemed to intend to resolve himself into a pilot balloon with regard to the Oaths Bill, by his earnest declaration of his hope that he should never be called upon to vote on that question again. Did he mean to insinuate that the removal of Sir Frederic Thesiger to another atmosphere had taken away the only real obstacle to the accession of Baron Rothschild to the House of Commons, to which point now the matter seems narrowed? These open questions really seem to open the hearts of legislators, else why should a true blue Tory and a high Protestant like Mr. Palk lugubriously, as his manner is, but earnestly, declare in effect that, as no one objected to dine with the Baron or to ride after his hounds, they could not consistently refuse to sit in the same public room with him, particularly as, in Mr. Palk's case, he had a *locus penitentie* in the improbability of their ever going into the same lobby together?

It is a subject of inquiry why Lord Stanley the Minister did not vote on the Oaths Bill, when Lord Stanley the very decidedly independent-of-every-body member of Parliament always spoke as well as voted upon it? Perhaps Lord Stanley feels a little awkward in his character as a Cabinet Minister. If one is to judge by his mode of answering the first question put to him relating to his department, he must be very awkward indeed. One does not expect a Government official who is asked for a brief piece of information to go with all the force or the weakness of platitudes into first principles of political economy; nor is the House of Commons accustomed to be told in a mechanics' institute way that upon the whole a clever young statesman thinks he may venture to assert that two and two, if carefully handled, will result in the product four.

There is a more than ordinary reaction in the Parliamentary habits of the new Ministers generally. Lord Derby sits always in the lounging attitude of a man who has nothing to say, and hardly affects to lament that the Peers have nothing to do just at present; while the volatile loquacity of Lord Ellenborough is probably reserved for the benefit of the peccant clerks of the Board of Control. Lord Hardwicke, who used to be the most pertinacious of small talkers, seems to have applied the Privy Seal to his own lips.

In the other House there is an equally Trappist silence among the whilom critics of the Opposition bench. The porcupine tendencies of Mr. Henley's mind seem to be laid at rest, and he will no more shoot his intellectual quills in showers into every clause of every bill which comes before the House. Sir John Pakington is still in a brown study; while all the sedulously got-up rumours about Ministerial statements to be made regularly every evening at five o'clock have only produced from Mr. Disraeli an announcement that all the Government have seriously to propose is an early adjournment for the Easter recess, offered as a premium for being allowed to bring in the India Bill quietly and without a fuss. Indeed, no fuss seems to be the main Ministerial idea, and they are carrying it out with great success.

Perhaps the most striking Parliamentary event of the week has been that Mr. Bernal Osborne has admitted himself to be wrong in a statement, and made an apology.

THE HOR DUTY.—A numerous deputation of hop-planters waited upon Mr. Disraeli on Tuesday, with a view to induce the Government to repeal the duty upon hops; but they met with little encouragement. The right hon. gentleman intimated that the state of the exchequer would not permit him to afford them any immediate relief.

LOCAL DUES AND PASSING TOLLS ON SHIPPING.—Mr. Henley, on Tuesday, gave a deputation of gentlemen interested in our mercantile marine some hope that the Government would, if they remained in office, deal with the question of passing tolls and local charges.

A FINAL dividend of 4s. 6d. in the pound was declared on Friday week in the Royal British Bank.

MR. BANCROFT, the American historian, has a new volume in the press—the first of a "History of the American War of Independence."

MUSIC.

THE two chief musical occurrences of the week have been the BACH SOCIETY'S performance of the "Grosse Passions-Musik" at St. Martin's Hall; and the inauguration of the ST. JAMES'S HALL, the magnificent new building in Piccadilly.

A fortnight ago we gave some account of the "Passions-Musik" of Johann Sebastian Bach, and of the preparations then making for its performance. Through the zealous and indefatigable efforts of Professor Sterndale Bennett, this performance, which took place at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday evening, was triumphantly successful, and its date will be recorded in our musical annals as the time when the genius of Bach was first made known in all its greatness to the English public. The name of Bach has long been familiarly used among us, but it has been little more than a name. We have known, upon the authority of musical historians and critics, that he was one of the great masters of the art, and we habitually talk of him accordingly. But our talk is founded on a very slight and superficial knowledge of his works—a knowledge, indeed, confined to his fugues for the organ and the harpsichord; while his vocal compositions—his oratorios, motets, and choral hymns, for the service of the Church—remain wholly unknown, not merely to our public, but even to our well-instructed lovers of music. This state of things can exist no longer. The master-work of this mighty genius has now been heard by one great English audience; and from this time Bach, by a gradual but sure progress, will come to take his place among us by the side of Handel. We do not mean to say that our public will find in Bach another Handel—that they will merely gain an addition to the stock of works of a similar kind. Bach, though Handel's contemporary, resembled him in nothing but his greatness. He borrowed nothing from Handel, nor Handel from him. Each formed his own style, individual and original; and, after the music of Handel, that of Bach has the charm of entire novelty and freshness. Where Bach's music suggests resemblances, it is to the music of moderns, such as Spöhr and Mendelssohn, who have shown, in their greatest works, how deeply they have studied the scores of their great predecessor.

The performance of Tuesday evening, with some blemishes, is entitled to high praise. The chorus was about three hundred strong—good voices, carefully and judiciously trained by the able conductor; and the instrumental band was complete, and composed of eminent performers. The solo-singers were Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Bertha Street, Mr. Benson, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Weiss. The organist was Mr. Hopkins. The choral and orchestral portions of the performance were admirable in every respect. Bach's vocal harmonies were clothed with all their stupendous power; and the delicate instrumental accompaniments were played charmingly. The principal airs, full of beauty and pathos, received justice from Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Weiss. But the general effect was much injured by the delivery of the long passages of recitative in which the story is narrated, chiefly by the tenor voice. The performer, though a man of talent, mistook the character of these recitatives, and endeavoured to sing them with a great deal of expression, instead of speaking them with emphatic rapidity of declamation. Somewhat too long at any rate, their length was doubled by this treatment, and their effect was sometimes not a little sedative. But this did not greatly detract from the satisfaction which the performance evidently gave to one of the most crowded audiences ever assembled in St. Martin's Hall. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort was present; together with the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Blantyre, and a host of our most distinguished musicians and amateurs.

The first inaugural performance at St. James's Hall took place on Thursday evening: the second will take place this evening—both under the direction of Mr. Benedict, and both for the benefit of that most valuable institution, the Middlesex Hospital, the funds of which, we trust, will be much benefited by their results. Of these concerts—the first of sacred and the second of secular music—we shall next week give a particular account. We purpose giving also in our next week's Number an interior view of this magnificent hall.

MR. CHARLES SALAMAN gave a lecture "On Beethoven and his Compositions," on Monday last at his residence in Baker-street. It was able, interesting, and illustrated by extracts from the great master's work, performed by the lecturer himself, assisted by Herr Deichmann, Herr Lidel, and Miss Eliza Hughes, a young singer, new as yet to the public, but of the highest promise. The lecturer gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' second soirée of classical pianoforte music was given on Wednesday evening at the Beethoven Rooms in Harley-street. He was assisted by Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Messent, Miss Palmer, Mr. Santley, Mr. Blagrove, and M. Paque. It was an elegant and highly successful entertainment.

It has been determined, at a meeting of gentlemen of Leeds and the neighbourhood, that a great musical festival shall be held there in or about the month of September next. It is proposed to devote the profits to the benefit of the Leeds Infirmary, an excellent and important institution, whose funds are not equal to the growing demands upon its usefulness.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—On Monday Mr. C. Dillon ventured on an experiment which involved no little hazard to his reputation. The manager of the Princess's has made the character of *Louis XI.* so much his own, and his version of M. Casimir Delavigne's drama is so much superior to the ordinary stage version, that great difficulty and danger lie in the path of any other actor competing for the laurel in connection with this trying assumption. Mr. Dillon, however, it appears, has frequently performed the part on the country boards, and on last Monday elected to appear before his London audience. The experiment has been far from unsuccessful. Mr. Dillon not only looks the part exceedingly well, but conceives it in an original vein, and even contrives to give a poetical dignity to it which is immensely attractive. The part in his hands has great truth as an historical portrait, and advantageously loses some of the melodramatic peculiarities with which the French author had been ambitious to invest it. Mr. Dillon has looked on the poetical side of the character, and rises to the elevation of the kingly sentiment, giving peculiar emphasis to those passages in which the circumstances of the times are adduced in justification of the Royal policy. In the latter scenes, too, the King is drawn rather as crafty than cowardly, and his alarm and submission in the closet scene with *Nemours* are painted rather as natural weaknesses than as defects of moral courage. In the dying scene the actor contrived to throw in some touches of the sublime which proved very effective. He was much applauded, and called before the curtain more than once.

PRINCE OF WALES HALL.—This place has been very handsomely fitted up for the purpose of an entertainment, in which Mr. Charles Cotton is exhibitor, and entitled "The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle." These are the names of the three principal dramatic persons in the clever argument which they initiate, and, with others, mainly support. They are representative persons also—England, Ireland, and Scotland own them for their advocates and plenipotentiaries. They severally assert the superiority of their respective countries; at first with a superabundance of warmth, but gradually they grow more reasonable, and ultimately consent to a compromise. Mr. Cotton has a pre-eminent advantage in his youth, energy, and vigour; and accordingly his impersonations are direct, decided, and forcible. Another advantage he has in a powerful organ, which enables him to sing an unusual number of illustrative songs with commanding effect. His power, too, over his countenance is very great, and his various assumptions have each a separate identity. This is an excellent gift in entertainments of this nature, and prevents the weariness that must otherwise result from uniformity. Mr. Cotton carries his audience on with him till the last, with indefatigable animation, leaving them at the end of two hours still untired. Among his most distinguished characterisations are his Italian Exile, the Killarney Guide, and Jonathan Longbow, a regular Down-Easter. His best and most effective hit, however, is his bumpkin, Jeremiah Clover, with a song, which, full of action and some caricature, commanded an encore, an honour which was answered by the addition of another song. We repeat that Mr. Cotton is young, robust, vehement, and unmistakable in his "self-determinations" (to use a German phrase); but withal he has studied their "signatures" (to adopt another Germanism) in the true artistic spirit, and to his energy adds judgment and a fair amount of finish. He merits public encouragement, and, with favour, is likely to establish himself as a first-class exhibitor.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL give their comic and musical entertainment "Patchwork" at the Adelphi Theatre during Passion Week.

CULTIVATION OF ARROW-ROOT AT D'URBAN, PORT NATAL.



ARROW-ROOT GROUND.

THE arrow-root of commerce is obtained from a variety of closely-allied, and even many distinct, plants. Thus the Surinam and Bermuda arrow-root is the produce of the *Maranta arundinacea*, while the Jamaica arrow-root is obtained from the *M. indica* (Tussac); which plant, along with several *Curcumas*, yields also the East Indian arrow-root. The West Indian arrow-root has mostly a pure white colour, the East Indian a yellow tinge.

The tubers, root-stocks, or offsets are grated or bruised, and repeatedly washed with water, which is passed through a fine hair sieve, so long as it runs off with a milky appearance. It is allowed to subside, the supernatant water drained off, and the powder dried: 100 parts of the fresh plant yield 10 parts of arrow-root; but Benzon states 100 parts to yield 23 or 26 parts. According to the analysis of this chemist, it consists of volatile oil, 0.07; starch, 26; vegetable albumen, 1.58; gummy extract, 0.6; chloride of calcium; insoluble fibre, 6; water, 65.6. The volatile oil imparts a slight odour to the solution in warm water, which helps to distinguish genuine arrow-

root from several of the articles substituted for it. Arrow-root has scarcely any taste, being bland and insipid; the powder, when pressed in the hand, emits a crackling noise, and retains the impression of the fingers, which common starch from wheat does not. Cassava (manioc, from *Jatropha* or *Janipha Manihot*) also retains the impression of the fingers, but it has more odour and a somewhat acrid taste.

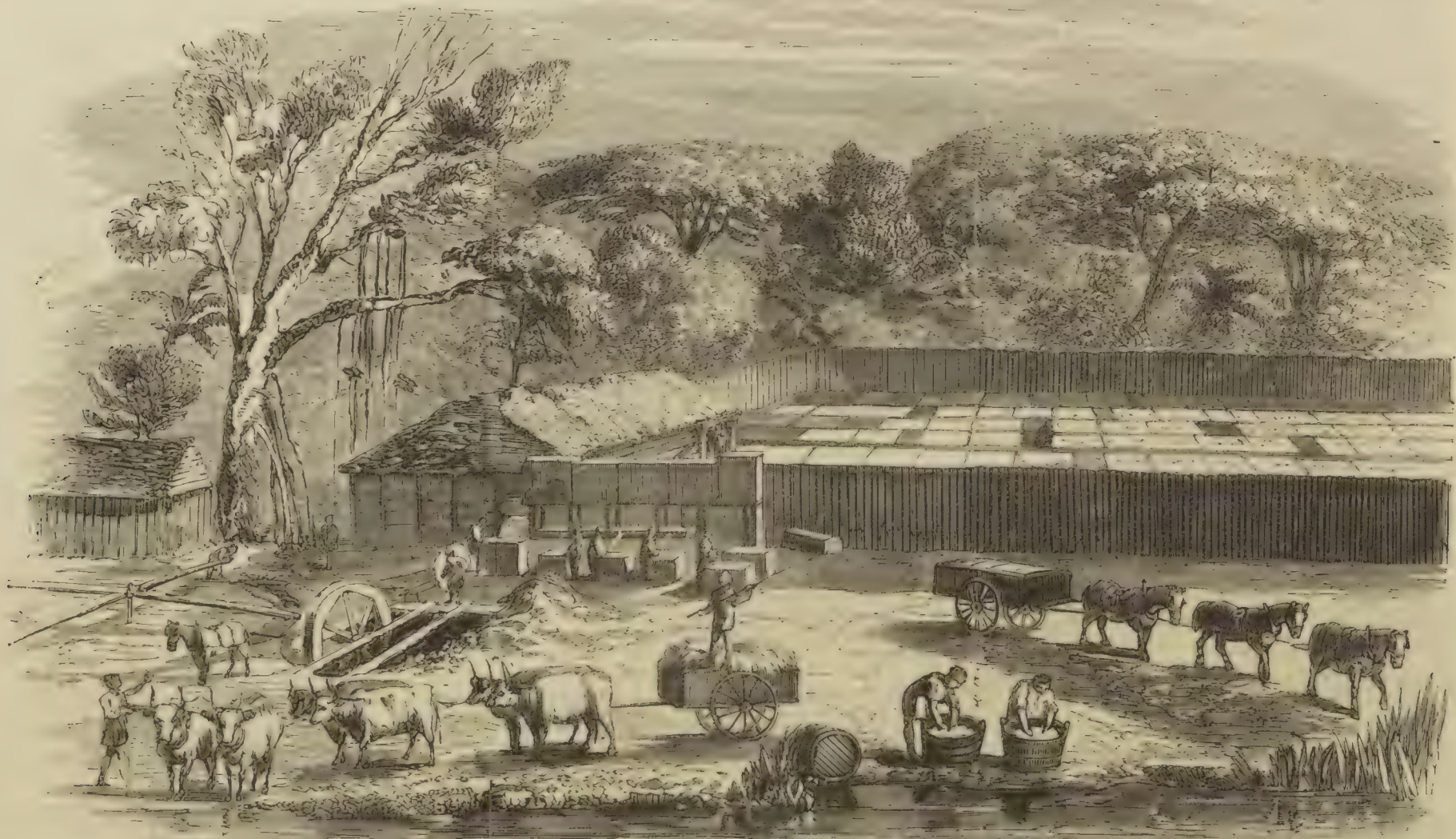
The meals of any cereal grain may easily be distinguished from arrow-root by the nitrogen which they contain, and the ammoniacal products which they yield by distillation. Potato-starch is, however, most frequently used to adulterate arrow-root, or as a substitute for it. Microscopic observation of the form and size of the grains will point out the difference, as first indicated by Raspail (*Annales des Sciences Nat.*, t. vi.), those of arrow-root being smaller: the different habitudes of the starch with reagents will also do this. (See MM. Payen et Chevalier, *Traité de la Pomme de Terre*, p. 126; see also *Journal de Pharmacie*, Août, 1833.) Potato-starch is not soluble in cold water, which is the case with arrow-root. Dissolved in abso-

lute alcohol, arrow-root separates into two distinct portions, which neither wheat nor potato starch does. In equal proportions dissolved in warm water, arrow-root yields a thinner solution, with a more slimy aspect, than wheat-starch.

The arrow-root plant of the flowering and non-flowering description was introduced at D'Urban, Port Natal, about six years ago, and it has become a staple commodity of the colony. It was first tried on the bluff lands by Messrs. Savory, and such was the promise of its success that others were soon induced to enter largely into its cultivation.

The accompanying illustrations of the growth and manufacture of this article are from Sketches, by Mr. C. H. Dickinson, on an estate at D'Urban belonging to Messrs. Raw and Faggitt. In the Engraving given above of the digging of the plant is included a View of the Bay of Natal. High encomiums have been passed by competent judges upon the Natal arrow-root.

We are happy to learn that the cultivation of sugar and coffee is also carried on at Port Natal with great success.



ARROW-ROOT LABORATORY.

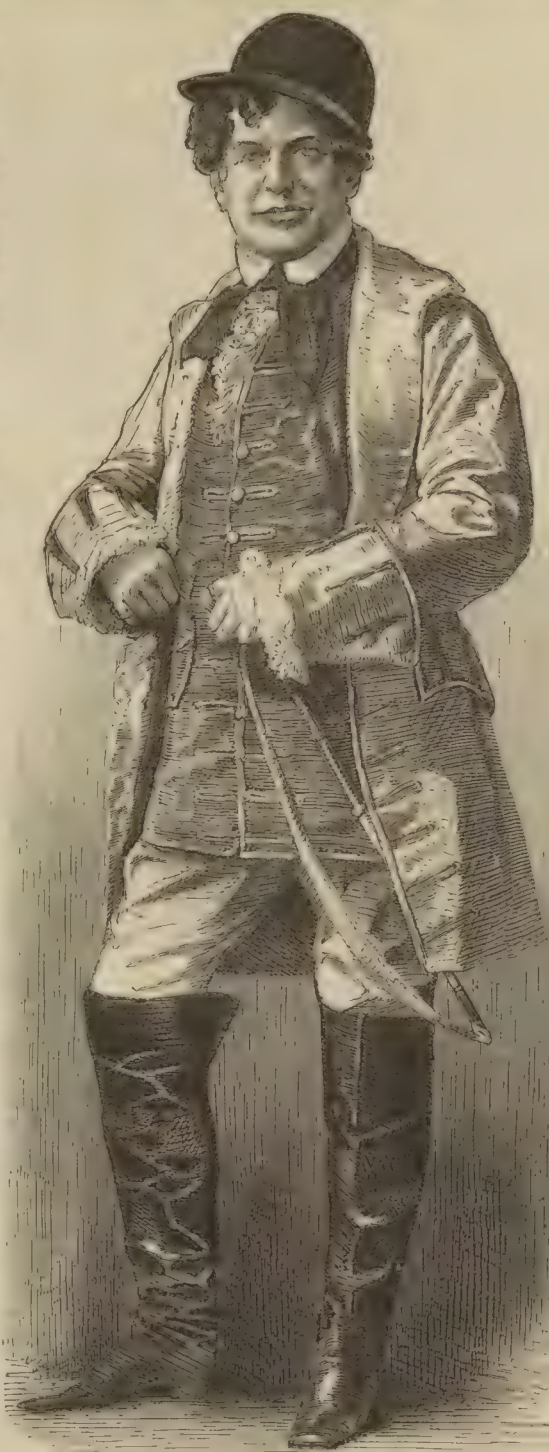
MR. HARLEY, THE COMEDIAN.

We hear constantly of art in relation to acting, but how rarely of temperaments—of that emotional source of power which should always accompany the mental, and which, judged by its effects, is to the full as important? The term passion has always a tragic significance, and is invariably connected with ideal conceptions. Temperaments we hold to be far more inclusive, and to express emotion of all kinds, as distinct from perception—to imply the humour and pathos that are peculiar to comedy, quite as much as the strong passions of the superior muse. Acting, then, should consist of this twofold endowment—of art, by which an actor detects the outlines of nature, and is enabled to reproduce all its forms and distinctions; and temperament, by which he sufficiently colours them, and gives warmth and vitality to accurate drawing. Now, while we scarcely need say that all our great actors have possessed this endowment—our Garricks and Hendersons, Charles Kembles and Ellistons—our actors in general are marked but by one of these essential conditions: they are either highly artistic, are what may be called correct draughtsmen in acting, but wanting warmth and emotion, such as a Young or a Farren, or they have a narrower perception and a superior temperament; in other words, a larger fund of either humour or pathos, such as a Dowton or Wallack. They form distinct classes, and, of the two, we must own that the latter has been always the most popular in England. There may be a reason for this.

In France, where the stage takes higher rank than with us, its enjoyment is more mental, and art includes everything. Perception, not colour, is required in the actor. The audience see before them but the vehicle of a certain tragic or comic conception, and, as he fulfils or falls short of it, they accept or dismiss him. With us it is not so. Wanting their higher views, in a less acute sensibility, we, as a mass, demand rather the merit of temperament, a warm genial nature which can always act on our own, under all the depressions of our variable climate. We are constitutionally sombre, and require such a stimulus; are electrically passive in all our amusements, and must be acted upon by some positive influence; just as the French are proverbially the reverse of all this, and always go to a theatre to share the work of the actor; to use their own words, "*pour assister le spectacle*." Let, then, an actor but possess this great merit of temperament, and, whether artist or not, we are content with the man. We reverse the relation in which he is held by our neighbours, and accept him as the object instead of the instrument. We do not ask him to show us a variety of natures: we are content with his own, and don't wish him to change it. We consider his assumptions as so many phases of his own individualism; and the question is never how a certain great character will be portrayed by our favourite, but how he will look and feel when he tries to become such. We regard him, in fact, as our personal friend, whom we seem to shake hands with as soon as he enters, and go through the whole play with, watching how he will get out of all his troubles and blunders. Such a one was Bannister—genial, good-humoured Jack, the truest exemplar of all rattlepate nephews and scapegrace dependents. Such a one was Dowton, the heartiest and hottest of all fathers and guardians, all East India Governors, and old country squires; and last, scarcely least, such is our happy friend Harley—the smartest and shrewdest of all sirrabs and serving-men, the sagest and hungriest of all helps to adventure, the grandest compendium of the auxiliary species, the Toms and Traptants, the Bricks and Lissardos.

Now, we appeal to all playgoers whether an actor of this class ever enters our stage that he fails to raise instantly the general temperature. A perceptible thrill goes all round the house, and we hear movements and murmurs up to the back of the gallery. He has the same effect on the audience as the turning on of the gas. There is more than mere light in it; there is a positive stimulus, which we are always happy to feel, if unable to analyse; and such a state of feeling soon puts aside criticism. We don't care to investigate, we are disposed to enjoy; to laugh at or with him, as he may think proper. We become passive in his hands to be moved as he pleases; and we are not ashamed of the fact, we are greatly obliged to him. If he deprives us of thought, he restores us to boyhood; he takes us back to the time when our hearts were unburdened, and our appetite for life turned all fares into feasts. We may honour analysis, we may rank it among the highest of human capacities, but we doubt at that moment if it should be always in action; if we should constantly obey the great dictum of Accum, and never dare to taste until we have first decomposed. We think a better philosophy is to take counsel from Sterne, and become pleased we know not why, and care not a whit wherefore.

If an actor be constituted to produce such results, we certainly regard it as no trifling distinction; but our favourite can boast of others which may be thought somewhat higher, and we proceed to discuss them. We have named his speciality. We have described him as the great valet of the stage in our time; and we need scarcely remark that on every stage in Europe the valet is a favourite; indeed, he may be said to have a national purport. The valet of England is a perpetual martyr to its dominant passions—a love of eating and money. His



MR. HARLEY, AS "TONY LUMPKIN."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

stomach and pocket are a perfect abyss, and we feel it as hopeless to fill them as to stuff up a Maelstrom. His appetite, like Alexander's, only grew on possession, until the selfish is gradually lost in the sublime. But he has some generic traits: he has not the least taste for fighting; he abhors all romance; and certainly has no fervent regard for veracity. The faculty of invention is one of his grand characteristics. Indeed, it must be owned that the valet has a moderate spice of the rogue in him; and yet, granting it all, who was ever so punished? who was ever so luckless, so poor, and so hungry, so haunted and torn by unappeasable cravings, so doomed to a perpetual state of purgation in a wholesome and imminent fear for his bones? He is a sort of pendulum that swings between a bribe and a beating, and, wanting other protection, lying to him is as the ink of the cuttle-fish: it is the cloud under which only he can hope to escape. So that really, when we look at his agreeable side, at his shrewdness, his mirth, and his perpetual movement, is it strange that his frailties find their verdict in laughter, and that he is rarely condemned but through the faults of the actor?

The valet, then, we repeat, is a general favourite. There is much in him that tells on our saturnine playgoers. There is his mirth and his movement; and there is also his station, hovering midway as he does between comedy and farce; with more breadth than the one and alertness than the other, he is an agreeable compromise that answers for both, and has thus attracted the powers of some of our greatest comedians. Garrick, King, and Palmer were his illustrious vehicles, and their mantle in our day has fallen on the shoulders of Harley. How full his enjoyment, and how vast his resource! How ready his sympathy in his master's successes, and how strict his reserve in a case of disaster! How nice his analysis of counter advantages, and how keen his detection of a possible beating! Indeed, we have come to think that the very mannerism of our friend has a peculiar significance, and that nothing in livery can be natural without it. That strange rise and sink of his stride round the stage, as if constantly ducking from a merited cuff; that sagacious fixed look with which he meets an assembly, ready to gloze at submission or twinkle at triumph; and that singular jaw that is ever thrust out as though 'twere meant for a lease-drawer ready to catch a stray guinea.

But our friend may lay claim to higher ground than we have given him. He has been more than the valet of the stage of our day: he has been the valet of Shakspeare. Those curious admixtures of wit and hilarity, of subtle conception and fantastical sport, are of too composite a nature for ordinary handling. From that grand dialectician, the discriminate Touchstone, to that broader philosopher, the clown in "Twelfth Night," from the circumspect Grumio to the dinnerless Launcelot; each finds in his treatment their proper significance, and takes his rank as distinctly as if defined by a herald. Their quips and their quiddities, their gibes and their cozenings, always obtain in his speech their right aptness and flavour, and gain in his looks their entire illustration—that double expression which, as it lights up the meaning, reveals the enjoyment.

Here we might pause, but that there is still a field of pleasantry in which he claims recognition, and a further evidence that talent may lie in extremes. How direct is the antagonism between Shakspeare and burlesque; between the great world of character and caricature and yet how obvious after all that our knowledge of one may become our best guide in exploring the other! It is our perception of truth that teaches us how to exaggerate. We must understand nature before we can paint its reverse. But burlesque has had its eras. That of O'Hara and Carey, which only dealt with the drama, and satirised its tragic and lyric excesses, has been replaced in our day by the new school of Planché, which has aimed rather at the follies of actual life; and it is in this modern school, so superior to the former both in humour and fancy, that our favourite has gathered his latest distinctions. Still he has kept to his path. If the royalty of burlesque must be conceded on all hands to the genius of Bland, the diplomacy of burlesque is as proper to Harley. He only, as servitor to Wizard or King, can expound the grave doubts, draw the airy distinctions, or propose the grand projects, of superior statesmanship.

We may conclude with remarking that our hero's life has been less chequered than that of his brethren in general; that he drew his first breath in London, and, escaping the law (that Tartarus out of which so many actors have struggled), he came before our public some forty years since, and leaped at once into the seat of his great prototype, Bannister. From that day to this his life has rolled on with an even flow of prosperity, and fortune has favoured him as much as the public. We are happy to think that he has deserved his rewards, and that not less in his life than in his pleasant profession he has succeeded to the fame of his worthy precursor. If on this ground it were necessary to adduce any proof, we would point but to one which we think is decisive. On the death of Edmund Kean he was elected to the mastership of Drury Lane Fund. It was an honour that could be earned but by genius or character; and, if there were actors about him whose claims might be higher in the field of their art, it was universally felt that there was none who stood above him in individual worth, or who could attract to the institution over which he was placed a larger measure of the public respect and support.



SCENE FROM "TICKLISH TIMES," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"TICKLISH TIMES."

WE this week present our readers with an Illustration from Mr. T. M. Morton's new piece at the Olympic, in which Mr. Robson is exhibited in a series of those perplexing situations which he is sure to render so humorous and amusing. It is seldom that scenes of the present kind can be so pictorially interpreted as to fully convey to the sight the exact meaning of the intended action. Our artist, however, has well caught the air of inquiring wonder with which our imitable comic actor is ascertaining the identity of his *alter ego* and assuring himself of his own. That another should assume his name, claim his wife and his house, and be acknowledged by his own servant as the natural and lawful claimant of these titles and properties, has not a little astonished the worthy suburban denizen on his return home after the absence of a few weeks. That, as the joke proceeds, it should nearly drive him frantic, is only what might be expected. Already we trace the incipient frenzy in his half-pitiful, half-impudent gestures, which the coolness of his companion, the intruder on his domestic domain, must needs serve to aggravate. Modern forces deal overmuch, perhaps, in these subtle refinements, instead of those more obvious practical jests in which our forefathers delighted, and which could be rendered more easily visible and apparent, equally on the stage and in illustrative picture. But this we owe to the progress of society, now every day becoming more and more obvious, and which substitutes the intellectual for the sensible both in art and in the every-day business of life. We must, therefore, expect that both on the boards and on the canvas we shall find a reflection of the sentimental rather than of the gross in manner and the coarse in accident and character. Our Illustration has, therefore, inevitably a drawing-room tone of expression; and it is to the exemplification of such incidents that the modern stage is mainly devoted, and the modern playwright called upon to exert the skill—the improved skill—with which the domestic drama of the present day is carefully prepared for the histrionic talent of our higher-class theatres. Among these the Olympic has for some time stood deservedly high in public estimation.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE John Scott star was quite in the ascendant at the Corner on Monday, with The Peer and Toxophilite; but Clydesdale's party, who have backed him for pretty well all they care to have on, "came again" at Northampton. Thirk Spring, on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Richmond Spring, on Thursday, are, along with some steeplechases at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, on Tuesday, the only fixtures for next week; while the Caledonian (open), and the Nottingham Sapling (open), both of them on Tuesday, &c., will furnish a parting relish for English and Scotch coursers.

Mr. Rarey, after receiving subscriptions to the amount of 3000 guineas, has commenced his classes. The cream-coloured horse of her Majesty which he operated upon is said to have shed its savage nature, apparently for good; but the notorious Cruiser, who has been withdrawn from the stud and placed under his entire care, is said, on the contrary, to have quite conquered him at the first time of asking, though he by no means (as "Argus" has it) despairs of driving him up in a four-wheel before a fortnight is out to Lord Dorchester's door. Still the Rawcliffe men and John Day, who had a bitter experience of this tigerish son of Venison, are disposed to back him to resist all civilisation efforts. The other horse-tamers have sunk again beneath the horizon, and the Post states that one of them had to return fifty entrances of a guinea each to his auditors ("Mr. Briggs," no doubt, amongst them), who were totally dissatisfied with his futile attempts on animal after animal.

The Northampton Meeting opened the racing year under an almost Italian sky, and seemed to give note to Charles Payne and his whips, who kept the course, that Sywell and Badby Woods must shortly be left in rest. The Northamptonshire Stakes produced a rare finish between Borderer (who was outpaced for nearly a mile and a half) and Cockatoo, just like that in which St. Giles sent down Skirmisher last year; but the whole nineteen were of a poor stamp. Mr. Richard Sutton was second again in the Whittlebury Stakes, with Eurydice (who won the Althorp Stakes in 1857), to Northampton, who was bred at Althorp, and was bought on this racecourse as a yearling last season. Lord Ribblesdale seems in great luck just as he threatens retirement. Aneurin, Catherine Hayes's first foal, was third, and Costrel, of Doncaster renown, fifth only, out of the eleven. The Queen's Plate here is generally interesting; and the young and fresh Wrestler tired out Fisherman at 3 st. in that severe finish, and broke down the massive Vandermeulin. Stockham, a son of Weatherbit, fairly turned the tables on his Doncaster conqueror, Fusee, who, with 5 lb. extra, finished four lengths off; but a filly by Windhound fought it out with him up to the very last stride, and Miss Finch, after delaying matters for an hour, was left behind. Really Mr. Rarey might with advantage be in attendance at the starting-post in great races. Kelpie bowled over Happy Land (5 lb. extra) most decisively at a mile, and rose to 100 to 6 for the Derby; but his friends are anything but "fond," as Happy Land was never esteemed a stayer even over that distance.

The Meltonians had four first-rate consecutive days last week. Goodricke's Gorse had no fox on Wednesday, but Gartree Hill furnished a clipper, who was lost after an hour's run over a beautiful country, as Treadwell's horse was too much beaten to let him reach them at the check near Little Dalby. The cracks were all well in front throughout. On Thursday Sir John Trollope's had a splendid run of an hour and five minutes from Gunby Gorse, and pulled their fox down close by Grantham Wood. Lord Stamford's had also a brilliant twenty-five minutes from Cossington Gorse on Friday, and then slow hunting for the last thirty minutes; and Mr. Tailby's found a Prior's Coppice fox of the right sort on Saturday, who led the bitch pack along so merrily that they all but ran away from the horses. Near Cold Overton it is supposed that he laid down beaten, as they could not make him out again; and a good run from Owston Wood wound up the week. The huntsman, Jack Goddard, has well kept up in Top Leicestershire the high name which he bore in the Heythrop country. Most hounds will leave off next week, as the country is becoming very dry, and litters of cubs are being "hid up" everywhere. Not a few vixens have been unhappily chopped already.

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLCHASES.—MONDAY.

Selling Steeplechase.—Harry of Hereford, 1. Branette, 2. Birmingham Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Comet, 1. The Huntsman, 2.
Hunter Stakes.—Blemish, 1. Hector, 2.
Sutton Handicap Steeplechase.—Englemere, 1. Screw, 2.
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Border Chief, 1. Forest Queen, 2.

NORTHAMPTON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Fisherman walked over.
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—Borderer, 1. Cockatoo, 2.
Nene Stakes.—Gunboat, 1. Bianca Capella, 2.
Whittlebury Stakes.—Northampton, 1. Burydice, 2.
Pitcheley Stakes.—Admiralty, 1. Genna, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Wrestler, 1. Fisherman, 2.
Stand Plate.—Kestrel, 1. Barbary, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Renewal of the St. Liz Handicap.—Gunboat, 1. Odd Trick, 2.
Althorp Park Stakes.—Stockham, 1. Windhound, 2.
Northamptonshire Cup Stakes.—Broadlands, 1. Martha, 2.
Spencer Plate.—Yaller Gal, 1. New Brighton, 2.
Delapre Handicap.—Little Gerard, 1. Bianca Capella, 2.
Racing Stakes.—Kelpie, 1. The Happy Land, 2.

COVENTRY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Grand Stand Plate.—Barbarity, 1. Yaller Gal, 2.
Selling Plate.—Blewberry, 1. Imogene, 2.
Coventry Handicap Plate.—Florence, 1. Elfrida, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Chester, 1. Rotterdam, 2.
Steeplechase.—Huntsman, 1. Comet, 2.

At the South Kensington Museum the visitors last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4340; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4213; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 1002; one student's evening, Wednesday, 103; total, 9660.

A LETTER recently received from Jerusalem states that a considerable number of pilgrims had arrived there, and it was expected that the ceremonies of the Holy Week would be celebrated this year with extraordinary pomp.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE official particulars of the Indian loan have, at length, been announced in the Stock Exchange. The amount proposed to be raised is £5,000,000, in coupon debentures of £500 and £1000 each, having five years to run, and bearing 4 per cent interest. The first instalment of 20 per cent, or £1,000,000, will become payable on the 8th of April; £750,000 will be required on the 10th of May; £750,000 on the 10th of June; £1,000,000 on the 9th of July; £750,000 on the 10th of August; and the balance on the 10th of September. The loan will be tendered for on the 1st proximo, and persons making payments in full will be allowed a discount at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. As regards the price at which it will be bid for, we may observe that some of the bankers are prepared to offer 99. The easy terms on which it is proposed to raise the entire sum of £5,000,000 have rather strengthened the Consol Market—in which, however, the business done this week has not been to say extensive—and prices have shown a tendency to advance. The amount itself is too small to have much influence in any quarter, more especially when it is considered that in May next two millions of Exchequer Bonds will be paid off; however, the amount actually to be taken out of the market between this and the 10th of September is only £3,000,000.

The applications to the Bank of England for discount accommodation have slightly increased; but the trade of the country is still evidently suffering from the effects of the late panic.

In the general Discount Market the supply of paper continues very limited, and the best bills are readily discounted at 2½ to 2½ per cent. Loans on Government Security may be obtained in the Stock-Exchange at and under two per cent.

About £350,000 in gold has been sent into the Bank of England since the last return was made up. The export demand has somewhat fallen off, owing to a slight alteration in the Continental exchanges, and the direct imports have been very moderate—the last steamer from New York bringing only £160.

Large shipments of silver continue to be made from China both to Calcutta and England. The packet close at hand with the heavy portion of the mails has on board £46,000 in silver and 6300 sovereigns from Hong-Kong. Silver is unaltered in value—bar qualities having realised 61½ per ounce.

Very few changes took place in Home Stocks on Monday; but the market for them ruled steady. The Three-per-Cents, for Money, were done at 98½; for the Account, 98½. India Bonds were 23s. to 23s.; and Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 35s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 185s. were 99½; Ditto, 185s. 100½ to 101½. A slight advance took place in the quotations on Tuesday.—The Three per Cents, for Transfer, were done at 97½; and for Time, 97½; India Bonds realised 24s.; and Exchequer Bills, 35s. to 35s. prem. The market was steady on the following day, and the Three per Cents marked 97½ and 97½; India Bonds sold at 21s. to 27s.; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 41s. prem. The Bonds marked 99½ and 101½. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in their minimum rate of discount, and home stocks were firm. Consols were 97 to 97½; Exchequer Bills, 36s. to 39s. Bank Stock was done at 217.

There has been no movement of importance in the Foreign House. The transactions have not increased to any extent; nevertheless, prices generally have continued tolerably firm. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have been done at 101½; Buenos Ayres Three per Cents, Deferred, 12½; Ditto, Six per Cents, 78; Chilean Six per Cents, 106½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 82 ex div.; Peruvian Three per Cents, for Account, 66½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 101½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 111 ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Spanish New Deferred, 26½; Spanish Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; Turkish Six per Cents, 101½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; French Three per Cents, 69 fr. 37½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66; and Dutch Four per Cents, 100½.

About an average business has been passing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares. Agra and United Service have realised 61½; Australasia, 55½; Chartered of India, Australasia, and China, 7½; City, 59½; London and Westminster, 45½; National Provincial of England, New, 21½; Oriental, 38½; Ottoman, 17½; Provincial of Ireland, 62½; Union of Australia, New, 26½; and Union of London, 24.

The market for Miscellaneous Securities has been far from active. In the general quotations, however, the fluctuations have been almost moderate. Atlantic Telegraph, 705; Australian Agricultural, 25½; Crystal Palace Preference, 4½; Eastern Steam, 5; Electric Telegraph, 103; London Discount, 3½; London General Omnibus, 3½; National Discount, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 79; Rhymney Iron, New, 6; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5½; North British Australasian, 3½; Australasian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; London Dock, 104½; Victoria, 99; Commercial, 101; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; and Vauxhall, 17½.

The Railway Share Market still continues in an unsatisfactory state. Sales of stock have continued, but the fall in the quotations has been trifling compared with many previous weeks. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 86½; East Anglian, 16½; Eastern Counties, 58½; East Lancashire, 89; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 62½ ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 23 ex div.; Great Northern, 102½; Ditto, A Stock, 89; Ditto, B Stock, 126; Great Western, 58½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89½; London and Blackwall, 68; Ditto, New, 3½; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 95½; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½; Midland, 96½; North British, 52 ex div.; North-Eastern, Berwick, 92; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 1½ dis.; Ditto, Leeds, 48; Ditto, York, 74½; North Staffordshire, 133½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 27; South-Eastern, 69½; South Wales, 83.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Eastern Union, Woodbridge Shares, 81½; Hartlepool Dock and Railway, 136; Hull and Selby, 109½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 27½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 95; Preston and Wyre, 47 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, No. 2, 112½ ex div.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 131 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 72½ ex div.; Great Northern, 116; Ditto, Five per Cent Redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 109½; Ditto, at Five per Cent prem., 62; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Shares, 102; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93; Ditto, Birmingham Shares, 92; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 122; Ditto, £6, 8; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 138; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, with option till 1860, 2½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin Stock, 91½; Norfolk and Norwich Four per Cent Shares, 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 22½; Stockton and Darlington, 28.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, New, 18½; East India, 110; Grand Trunk of Canada, 47½; Ditto, Second issue of the two-million Preference Loan, 27; Great Indian Peninsular, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 19½; Ditto, New, 11½; Madras Extension, 14½; Scinde, 10½; Ditto, New, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6; Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Great Luxembourg, 2½; Northern of France, 33½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 33½; Royal Swedish, 7 per cent, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

Mining Shares almost generally are flat. Alfred Consols have been done at 12; Great South Polguis, 13½; Wheal Edward, 7; St. John del Rey, 13½; and General, at 12½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 22.—Although only a moderate supply of English wheat was on sale to-day's market, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In foreign wheat—the show of which was sensibly larger—very little was passing, and prices had a downward tendency. The supply of both English and foreign barley was limited, and the demand ruled steady, at full quotations. Malt, however, was a slow seller. Oats and vetches were in demand, at full quotations. Both beans and peas were scarce, and in demand, at very full prices. The four trials were in a depressed state, and all except the best town-made qualities were 1s. to 2s. per 240 lb. lower.

March 21.—Wheat met a dull inquiry, at Monday's reduction. Flour was heavy, but the value of all spring corn was well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 46s.; ditto, white, 48s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 49s.; rye, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 26s.; distilling barley, 25s. to 26s.; mowing ditto, 25s. to 26s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 60s.; brown ditto, 51s. to 52s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 56s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 62s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire malted oats, 20s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 22s.; tick beans, 35s. to 37s.; gray peas, 30s. to 31s.; mangel, 41s. to 42s.; white, 46s. to 48s.; bellers, 48s. to 49s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s. to 49s.; town household, 36s. to 37s.; country marks, 25s. to 35s. per 250 lb. American flour, 19s. to 21s. per barrel.

Needs.—For most seeds there has been only a moderate inquiry; yet, on the whole, prices are fairly supported.

Livestock, English, including, 50s. to 55s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 52s.; hempen, 44s. to 46s. per quarter. Cattle, 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Brown and black, 14s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 18s.; tares, 5s. to 6s. 6d. to 9d. per bushel. English barley, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £5 15s. per ton. Chaff, 6s. to 9s. per quarter; red clover seed, 50s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 40s. to 50s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 6d.; barley, 30s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 21s. 4d.; beans, 37s. 11d.; peas, 41s. 4d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 45s. 3d.; barley, 30s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 0d.; rye, 22s. 10d.; beans, 38s. 3d.; peas, 42s. 10d.

English Cattle Sold last Week.—Wheat, 112,500; barley, 68,722; oats, 14,162; rye, 941; beans, 6151; peas, 1432 quarters.

Yca.—Our market is firm, but the amount of business doing in it is by no means extensive. Common sound Congou is quoted at 13d. per lb. Advice from China states that the total shipments of tea, to date, were 8,600,000 lbs. less than in the previous corresponding season.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw qualities have mostly sold at last week's quotations; but low and damp parcels have moved off slowly, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Refined goods are a slow inquiry, at 54s. to 55s. 6d. per cwt. Wet molasses are worth 51s. 6d.; and pieces, 49s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Plantation qualities have mostly realised full prices. Other kinds have ruled rather lower, with a very moderate inquiry.

Rice.—Owing to the large stock—76,000 tons—and to the dull state of the corn trade, rice is heavy, and prices have further receded 3d. per cwt.

Provisions.—The return of mild weather has had a most depressing effect upon the butter market, and prices are nominally 10s. to 12s. lower. Bacon is dull, at 1s. to 2s. less money. In hams, lard, &c., exceedingly little is doing.

Tallow.—The demand continues steady. F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 55s.; and for the last three months delivery, 54s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil, on the spot, is dull, at £28 15s. to £29 per ton. Rape is selling at £39 10s. to £43 10s. In other oils very little is doing. Spirits of turpentine are firm at 39s. to 40s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a moderate demand for rum, and last week's prices are well supported. Brandy is sold at full quotations; but the demand for it is by no means active. No change in the value of grain spirit.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 5s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £3; and straw, £1 3s. to £1 10s. per load. A fair demand.

Coal.—Bate's West Hartley, 12s. 6d. Hastings's Hartley, 14s. 6d.; Tansfield Moor, 13s.; Gosforth, 13s. 3d.; Braddyl's Heston, 10s. 6d.; Haswell, 10s. 6d.; Hiltun Lyons, 10s.; Stewart's, 10s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Good and fine hops are in moderate request, at full prices. In all other kinds so little is doing that the quotations are almost nominal.

By private contract scarcely any business is doing. Prices, however, rule about stationary.

Potatoes.—Selected qualities are firm, at 110s. to 190s. per ton. Other kinds rule very inactive, at from 80s. to 130s.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of stock on offer this week have been moderate, and the trade generally has been in a most depressed state, at drooping quotations:—

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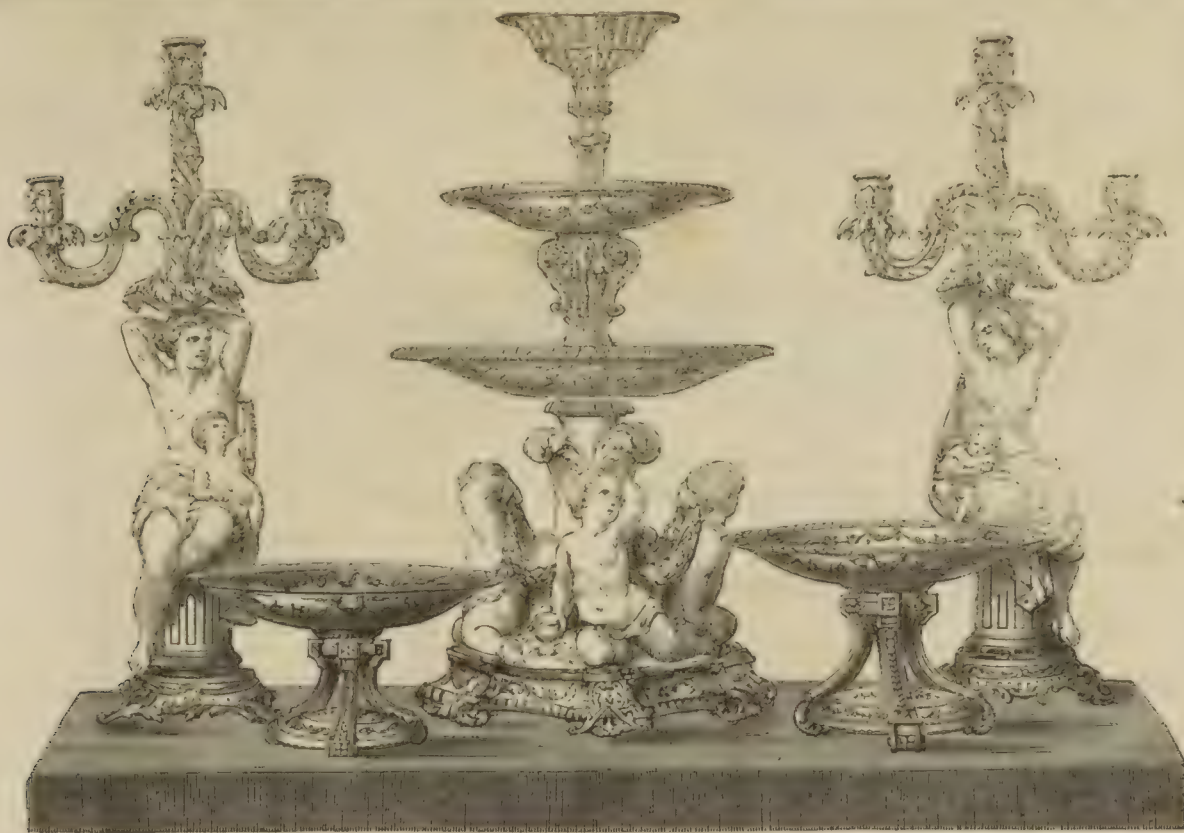
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THE SPEAKER'S DESSERT SERVICE.

THE SPEAKER'S DESSERT SERVICE.

THIS magnificent production of ceramic art, designed by Messrs. Goode and Co., of South Audley-street, and manufactured by Messrs. Minton, graced the Speaker's table at the official dinner on Saturday, the 13th inst., and excited general admiration. Two exquisite oviform vases, copies of a pair belonging to the Queen at Windsor Castle, were particularly noticed as being fine reproductions of the old Sevres. The purity of the Parian figures on the several pieces, contrasting with the rich effect of the turquoise and gold, had a most pleasing effect, while the plates were considered models of design and purity and taste. It is mainly, if not solely, owing to the fine taste and liberal spirit of Mr. Denison, who is well known as a patron of art, that this superb service has been produced. The spirited efforts which have been made by Messrs. Goode to give an impetus to the manufacture of china, by offering liberal inducements for the development of a high order of art in design and workmanship, are deserving of great credit; and we cannot but think that the great superiority of Messrs. Minton's china productions will cause them to be extensively used in this country in preference to the inferior foreign articles.

THE PEACOCK, ROWSLEY.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, that more enhances the pleasure of travelling to an Englishman than meeting with good and comfortable accommodation at the various hotels he may visit; and, though great has been the outcry against hotelkeepers generally—for they are nearly always looked upon as grim ogres who will most certainly eat up either your purse or your person—still there are exceptions to the rule, where every comfort is to be had, and where even invalids may rest quietly for the night without fear of their malady being increased by the sight of the *bill* in the morning.

The accompanying Engraving of the Peacock at Rowsley lays before our readers the *beau ideal* of a snug country hostelry. It was our lot to be travelling through Derbyshire a few days ago, when fortune brought us under the shade of its roof. Who has not heard of the Peacock? Its fame seemed on inquiry to have

spread through the length of the land; but, as it had not been a portion of our luck to call there and enjoy its calm repose before, we thought that some portion of our readers might not be the less grateful to us for calling their attention to it, especially if they should be in that part of the country. The inn reminded us forcibly of the wayside inns mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's novels, built in the Elizabethan style, with abundance of windows, filled with heavy stone mullions, surmounted with gables and battlements. It requires no stretch of imagination to carry us a century or two back, and view over the door the sign of the "Bear and Ragged Staff," or a troop of Leicester's mounted retainers quaffing ale and cracking jokes with the landlord. When inside, such a snug and cosy feeling comes over one, produced by the unscrupulous attention to our creature comforts, that, gazing at the old beams forming the ceiling, with our feet brought within the rays of the glowing fire which ever and anon blazes forth and dies away, leaving us in momentary darkness, we almost forget that we are creatures of to-day, and should scarcely start did a damsel clad in ancient garb appear with venison pasty and clouted cream from the buttery.

Rowsley is a small hamlet situated at the junction of the Wye and the Derwent, both of which streams afford much gratification to the disciples of Isaak Walton, who may be seen dotted about on the banks following their piscatorial pursuits, and who make the Peacock their head-quarters.

Rowsley is seven miles from Matlock Bath, and three miles from Bakewell. It is the terminus of the railway from Ambergate, whence run coaches to Burton, Manchester, &c. In these days of steam it is a refreshing sight to see the old-fashioned coach-and-four rolling along—to hear the wind of the horn as it nears its destination, contrasting with the shrill whistle of the engine, which seems like an intruder in that peaceful valley, where formerly the only sounds were the song of the shepherd, or here and there the soft ripple of the stream, whose course, at intervals impeded by craggy fragments, forms fresh beauties to delight the eye. But these are not all the attractions of Rowsley. Within three miles is Chatsworth, the

"Palace of the Peak," with all its beauties of natural scenery and modern art. Here may be seen the germ of the Crystal Palace, and the hand and genius of Paxton visible at each turning—its waterfalls, its fountains, its towers, and varied walls all testify to the liberality and taste of its princely owner and the skill of the designer. Of the house and its contents little need be said, for the costliness and beauty of the gems contained in it are too well known.

From this point the tourist should retrace his steps, and halfway between Rowsley and Bakewell he will find Haddon Hall, one of the most interesting of baronial ruins remaining in this country, situated on the side of a hill, sheltered from the north wind, imbedded in the richest foliage, and, with the busy babbling Wye running close under its battlements, it forms a picture to be seen only to be appreciated. On entering the building and closing the wicket a bygone age bursts upon the visitor. The rude porter's lodge and bedstead on which the retainer last slept—the chaplain's apartments—the chapel (part of which is of the 12th century)—the courtyard, all vividly and forcibly carry us to the time when the Baron issued forth attended by his suite to enjoy the sports of the field. Passing through the first court we come to the dining-hall, with raised dais and table—the only distinguishing mark between master and servant. In immediate proximity are the kitchens and larders, all looking as if the domestics had only retired for a short time. We then come to the dining, drawing, and ball rooms, all clean and dry, as when abandoned as a human habitation; and, as we paced along this latter room with polished floor, the hollow sounds of one's footsteps led us to the contemplation of the time when the gay Elizabeth, surrounded by her Court, honoured the Vernons with her presence, and made the room echo with the shouts of merry laughter. A long day may be spent in wandering about the gardens, terraces, and shady walks; the door is pointed out to us through which eloped Di Vernon and her faithful lover: which



THE PEACOCK, ROWSLEY.

route they took is left to the visitor's imagination; perchance they crossed the remarkable stone foot-bridge. Suffice it to say the escape was perfected, and adds additional interest to the romantic ruins of Haddon Hall.

It was now time to wend our way by the wandering banks of the river to our old friend the Peacock, which accords so well in its outer garb with Haddon Hall that it adds to making the illusion complete; and, as the time arrives for our leaving, we look back with a sigh as one of the connecting links between a bygone age of chivalry and the present time fades from our view.

HYEMS.

THE SPANISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP

"EL REY D. JAYME II."

THE Spanish Royal Mail Steam-ship represented in our Engraving is the second vessel of the same class built, by Messrs. J. Scott Russell and Co., to carry mails between Barcelona and the Island of Majorca. These ships are owned by merchants of Palma, a prosperous and rising seaport and the chief town of Majorca, and they carry mails by contract, and take also a large number of passengers, much cattle, and agricultural produce. The island is rich in cattle, pigs, oil, silk, flax, hemp, fruits of every kind, and vegetables, all of the richest quality, and is rapidly growing into importance from the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants. Its climate renders Majorca a most desirable residence, but, until the establishment of this line of steam-ships, it did not enjoy the advantage of rapid and frequent communication with the



THE NEW SPANISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "EL REY D. JAYME II."

Continent. Since *El Rey D. Jayme I.*, the first of these vessels, was laid on, three years ago, the trade has increased so rapidly that another vessel was wanted, and a second, called *El Rey D. Jayme II.*, was accordingly ordered from the same constructors, and has just taken her station in the Mediterranean.

This vessel is remarkable in several ways. She was built under the stern of the *Leviathan*, and, although a ship of 130 feet long, 25 feet beam, and nearly 600 tons, builders' measurement, she seemed a mere cockboat in the vicinity of her leviathan sister; indeed, she was

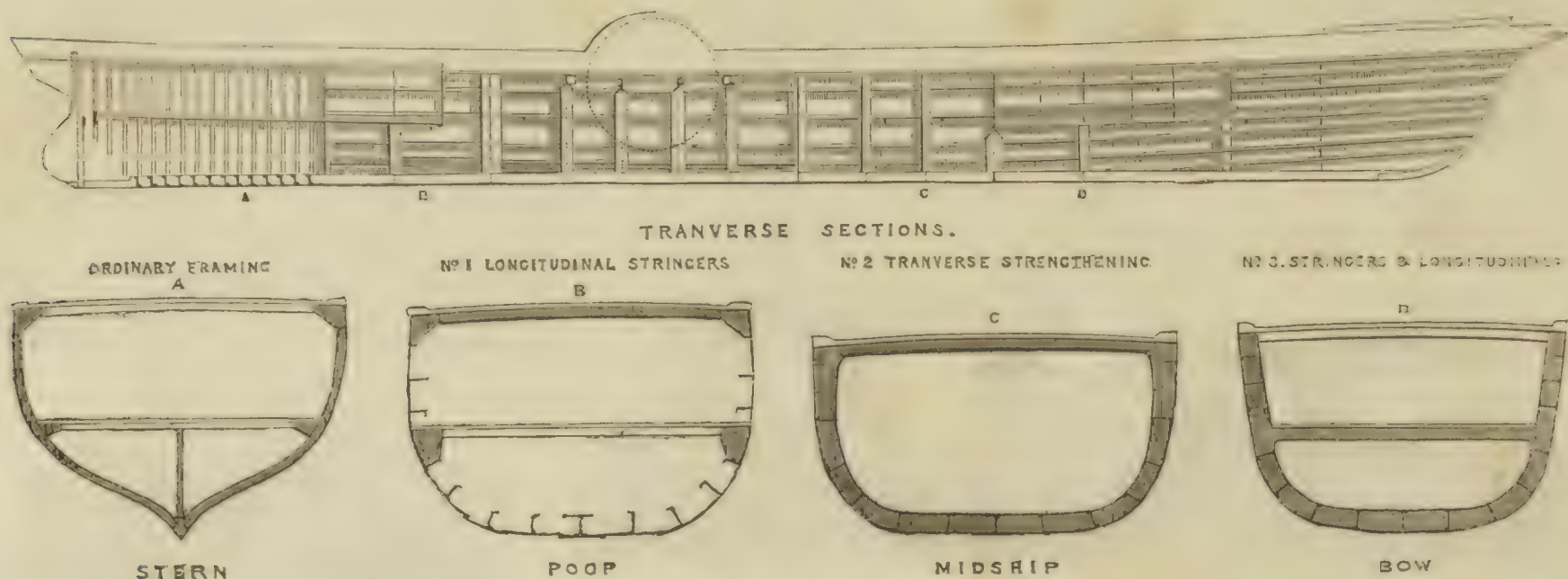
generally supposed to be one of the small boats to be carried as a tender by the *Leviathan*. It is a curious fact that this ship was actually built, equipped for sea, and fitted with engines and boilers during the time occupied in laying the ways and launching the big ship.

The speed of this vessel, laden to her deep draught of water, was constructed to be 11 knots or 13 statute miles an hour. On her trial trip she performed 11.6 knots at the measured mile, which gives 13½ statute miles. She has 170-horse power, and only burns half a ton of

fuel per hour. These engines were also built by Messrs. J. Scott Russell and Co., and were fitted in the ship on the stocks, so that on the instant of launching the ship steamed off on her trial trip, the engines working as smoothly as if they had been long in use.

The special peculiarity of this vessel, however, is one which entitles her to more than usual notice. She is built on a new system, not hitherto generally known in this country, and which appears not unlikely to supersede the ordinary system of structure of iron ships. This system consists in a peculiarity of distribution of the iron which

LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF "EL REY D. JAYME II."



forms the hull of the vessel, and which is arranged so as to place it in a position calculated to give much greater strength than heretofore with the same quantity of iron, and in a direction in which strength is most wanted. We shall, therefore, describe with more detail this system of construction.

It is matter of notoriety that, when iron ships have been lost or severely injured at sea, that effect has generally taken place by the ship breaking across in the middle of her length—a misfortune commonly called "breaking her back." Even when this has not happened, iron vessels have too often shown their weakness in the direction of length by working their rivets loose, so as to be both leaky and dangerous.

It was to get rid of this source of dangerous weakness that Mr. Scott Russell invented the longitudinal system of building. Having tried various experiments which satisfied him of its correctness, he first introduced it into practical use in the merchant service in a small steam-vessel called the *Humber*, about twelve years since; but it is only now, after so long an experience of its superiority, that he has thought himself justified in introducing it for general adoption, as safer, stronger, and on the whole a better disposition of materials than the old or transverse system. In the interval he has tried the system practically in the steam-ship *Maximilian*, of 800 tons and 200-horse power, the *Baron Ody*, of 800 tons and 250-horse power, the *Ban* and the *Brun* gun-boats in the Royal Navy, and in twelve smaller vessels, with unquestionable advantage. On a larger scale the author of this system introduced it into the structure of the great ship *Leviathan*, which he has built entirely on the longitudinal system. The longitudinal system will be fully un-

derstood from an inspection of the longitudinal section and cross sections of the steam-ship *Jayme II.*, shown in the engravings. It consists in dispensing in a great measure with the numerous iron frames of a ship, and in substituting for them longitudinal stringers placed along every plate of the ship. Thus, instead of about 100 frames of angle iron placed across the *Jayme II.*, so close together as eighteen inches, which is the usual plan, it will be seen that sixteen powerful iron stringers run continuously along every plate throughout the length of the ship. The advantage of this is, that while between every pair of frames there used to be a weak place left, through which the ship was liable to break her back, without the frame contributing materially to prevent it, by this system it is believed that the same quantity of iron renders a ship at least twenty per cent stronger and more durable.

The transverse strength of the ship of course requires also some provision to be made. In this system it is done by a plate, between all the adjacent stringers, being inserted at right angles to the stringers and to the skin of the ship, so that all the inside is really divided into a series of boxes, open to the interior of the ship.

It is an incidental advantage of this formation of ship that, by a judicious arrangement of the stringers, all the spaces between them are open for the reception of goods and for cabin accommodation. The stringers, in fact, form the divisions of the beds in the fore cabin and in the ladies' cabin; for reasons special to the *Jayme II.*, ordinary frames were left in the saloon cabin; but all the rest of the vessel is longitudinal.

Another ship of greater size, and designed for a speed of eighteen

miles an hour, is now being built by Mr. Scott Russell on the same system, and on the same slip from which the great ship *Leviathan* has just been launched.

THE PROGRESS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—In No. 898 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we published an article on the progress of steam navigation, intended as an explanation to a large engraving in the same Number illustrating the progress that has been made in the construction of vessels propelled by steam power. The article was copied into several local papers, amongst others into the *Scottish Press*, which had a leader upon the subject, wherein we are charged with propagating historical untruths and wilfully lying, for the sake of making out William Symington to be the introducer of steam navigation, instead of Mr. James Taylor. We have also been appealed to by the relatives and representatives of Mr. James Taylor, and asked to do that gentleman justice. Now, as we are determined not to be drawn into any controversy upon this subject, we will make an end of the matter at once by informing our readers that the facts stated in the article in question were taken from the excellent work on steam navigation written by Mr. Woodcroft, of the Patent Office, Chancery-lane. We have every confidence in the impartiality of Mr. Woodcroft, and in the justice of his views; and, as he writes from the office in which are deposited the records of these early and interesting inventions, it is but reasonable that his statements should carry considerable weight. We are perfectly satisfied with them, and those who are not had better attack him in his stronghold, where he is surrounded by most valuable documentary evidence which, brought to bear, will, we think, quickly demolish any attempts to rob poor William Symington of that which, according to Mr. Woodcroft, seems really his due—the merit of having constructed the first practical steam-boat.

FINE ARTS.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ART. By JOHN RUSKIN, M.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This little volume contains the substance of two lectures delivered in July last at Manchester, with some additions and modifications. Having given it a careful perusal, we are almost at a loss what to say about it, and for the simple reason that we do not understand it. By this we do not mean to say that it is written in obscure language, either as to vocabulary or construction, or that there is any individual passage the absolute import of which we are unable to discover; but that it so abounds in extraordinary positions, irreconcilable equally with our general notions of things and with one another, that we are utterly at a loss to guess at the author's drift, or the conclusion he wishes to establish by it. We are sorry for this; but at the same time find some consolation in the author's avowal that we are not singular in the want of capacity for appreciating his writings, but that the fault is some general defect attributable to the intellectual character of the age in which we live. In a note deprecating cheap literature he tells us:—

I have been much impressed lately by one of the results of the quantity of our books—namely, the stern impossibility of getting anything understood that required patience to understand. I observe always, in the case of my own writings, that if I ever state anything which has cost me any trouble to ascertain, and which, therefore, will probably require a minute or two of reflection from the reader before it can be accepted, that statement will not only be misunderstood, but in all probability taken to mean very nearly the reverse of what it does mean.

This, for a popular author, for one who would stand forward as the promoter of new views on any given subject, is certainly unfortunate. Now, as to the rather singular title of the little book before us, Mr. Ruskin in his preface candidly tells us that he has "never read any author on political economy except Adam Smith, twenty years ago;" and, judging by the result as exhibited in these pages, we must conclude that that casual perusal made but a very slight and uncertain impression on his mind. One of the most important first principles established by the philosophy of Adam Smith is that of the mutual relations of demand and supply, with freedom of production, and unlimited competition in market overt, as their necessary concomitants. It is consistent with this position that extraordinary and successful exertion in any branch of production should meet with extraordinary reward, if for nothing else, to encourage emulation in others; and that any attempt to restrict this tendency by the establishment of sumptuary laws would be both unjust to individuals, and detrimental to the public interests. Mr. Ruskin, however, in matters of art, would adopt a wholly different principle. Instead of inciting the small producers to aspire to the highest ranks by the dazzling rewards obtained by the great, he would bring down the great to the level of the small, and reduce their reward to a general average. Not to run the risk of misrepresenting the writer in reference to this extraordinary theory, we will endeavour to explain it by passages given in his own words. To begin with, he says:—"Meantime, returning to our immediate subject, I say to my generous hearers who want to shower Titians and Turners upon us like falling leaves, 'Pictures ought not to be too cheap;' but in much stronger tone would say to those who want to keep up the prices of pictorial property, that pictures ought not to be too dear—that is to say, not as dear as they are." Now, if this were intended merely as an abstract caution against over-speculation in extravagant prices, we might be disposed to acquiesce in it, believing that of many fashionable classes of art the market has been worked up too high; but this is a matter in which experience and prudence can be our only guide, and any attempt to restrain people from giving extravagant prices for pictures which they fancy, or to compel artists to take lower prices when higher prices are available to them, would be ridiculous and futile. Mr. Ruskin, however, insists that it is an evil "perfectly capable of diminution." And this leads to another strange theory of this gentleman which we must consider jointly with the

principal one just propounded. "The third and chief practical outcome of the matter," he says, "is this general one—wherever you go, whatever you do, act more for preservation, and less for production." In other words, buy old pictures of dead artists at any prices, however extravagant, but screw the living artists down to the lowest figure:—

Generally, it should be the object of Government, and of all patrons of art, to collect, as far as may be, the works of dead masters in public galleries, arranging them so as to illustrate the history of nations, and the progress and influence of their arts; and to encourage the private possession of the works of living masters. And the first and best way in which to encourage such private possession is, of course, to keep down the prices of them as far as you can.

This may be a good way to "encourage possession;" but will it "encourage production" of works worth possessing? Where would Giotto, Mantegna, Ghiberti, Perugino, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt—in short, all the greatest men of the past—have been if they had met with no encouragement—pecuniary encouragement—from the wealthy patrons of their time? And yet, with all their liberal rewards, have not the prices of their works increased tenfold in the hands of posterity, to the enrichment of dealers? And why should all the profits of the labours of our living artists be reserved for the dealers of an unborn age? But Mr. Ruskin insists repeatedly, and at length, on the position that the only legitimate way to encourage art is by some stringent rule, or arbitrary combination, to keep down prices. He explains:—

You may think, perhaps, that this severe treatment would do more harm than good, by withdrawing the wholesome element of emulation, and giving no stimulus to exertion; but I am sorry to say that artists will always be sufficiently jealous of one another, whether you pay them large or low prices; and, as for stimulus to exertion, believe me no good work in this world was ever done for money, nor whilst the slightest thought of money affected the painter's mind. Whatever idea of pecuniary value enters into his thoughts as he works will, in proportion to the distinctness of its presence, shorten his power. A real painter will work for you exclusively if you give him, as I told you a little while ago, bread, water, and salt; and a bad painter will work badly and hastily though you give him a palace to live in and a princedom to live upon. Turner got, in his earlier days, half-a-crown a day and his supper (not bad pay neither), and he learned to paint upon that.

And then, after much more to the same effect, he says: "So that, by every farthing you give for a picture beyond its fair price, that is the price that will pay the painter for his time, you are not only cheating yourself, and buying vanity, but you are stimulating the vanity of others—paying literally for the cultivation of pride." Meantime, as already suggested, whilst living, the native artist is to be kept upon bread and water, and the prices of his works kept down by every possible means: Government is to be encouraged to lavish outlay in the purchase of pictures of bygone foreign art, and the public is not to grumble, well convinced that, "in the long run, the dearest pictures are always the best bargains" for instance, a large unmeaning Paul Veronese at £11,000 is a better bargain than a speaking Titian or a Raphael at £1000 or £5000; and, therefore, "you should stand, nationally, at the edge of Dover cliff—Shakespeare's, and wave blank cheques in the eyes of the nations on the other side of the sea, freely offered for such and such canvases of theirs."

As a corollary to this, our sympathies are to be all for the old art perishing abroad; we are not to attend to art at home till that is preserved. We are not to "produce any new art," or subscribe our money for the repair of a Tudor arch in a parish church, till the great works at Assisi and Padua are restored and secured; and a notable project is propounded to purchase and preserve all the great architectural and other art-works at Verona, as a wise and worthy investment for British capital.

We have glanced but at a title of the extraordinary visions of the author of this singular little book. There are some absurdities so patent as to need no argument to refute them. With respect to this scheme of "Political Economy of Art" we think we best consult the feeling of the reader by leaving it to his private judgment, without further comment.

ULYSSES DERIDING POLYPHEMUS. Printed in Chromo-Lithography, after the Original Picture by J. W. M. Turner, R.A., by George Rowney and Co.

Aware through experience of the difficulties which attend the process of printing in colours, whether from wood, stone, or other material, we still have a confident belief in its ultimate success, within limits necessitated by the circumstances, and of its importance as respects the enjoyment and culture of art. We, therefore, gladly hail the repeated and well-directed efforts of Messrs. Rowney and Company in stone colour-printing, or chromo-lithography, which have had results marking a steady advance in the use of appliances, and in general executive skill. In works of this kind all depends upon the purity of the colours, upon their judicious selection, and their successive application to the picture—each colour and tint being impressed, in order, from a separate stone or block; and in all these points Messrs. Rowney have proved themselves eminently painstaking and successful. Their crowning achievement, hitherto, is their magnificent chromo-lithograph after Turner's celebrated picture of "Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus," which forms part of the National Turner Collection. The attempt was a daring one, for the picture itself, painted when the artist was in the zenith of his fame, and in the full flow of ambitious effort, is one of the most—perhaps the most—gorgeous canvases ever produced by him, combining a fine effect of a rising sun over a broad bright sea, with a state galley and other shipping in front, the whole hemmed in by dark romantic rocks; and all these, in which Turner triumphed as with the hand of a magician, we find marvellously realised in the print before us. Mr. C. Ogle, who made the copy from which it has been produced, shows a true feeling for the master, with conscientious execution. The size is larger than hitherto attempted in works of this kind, being twenty-seven inches by eighteen—not far from half the dimensions of the original.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL. By Winterhalter; engraved by Cousins. Colnaghi and Co.

We have already had occasion to speak of the fine portrait of the Princess Royal of England painted by M. Winterhalter shortly before her marriage with Prince Frederik William of Prussia, and which is at present temporarily on view at the French Gallery, Pall-mall; and can now conscientiously commend the very admirable engraving of it just produced, in his very best style, by Mr. Cousins. The toilet is rich and light, with a profusion of flowers in the hair, being altogether of a semi-bridal character, and rendering the picture, as a picture, highly attractive; added to which the likeness may be pronounced a very truthful one.

WOOD CARVING.—A charming specimen of this art has been submitted to us for inspection. It is carved in relief from a block of box-wood about nine inches by six. The artist has taken for his subject Alexander Fraser's "Moment of Victory," and has reproduced it with an effect almost magical. The victor, a gamecock, is clapping his wings and is crowing there can be no doubt of it right lustily; whilst the beaten bird lies prostrate with dragged plumes. Indeed all the accessories of the well-known painting are introduced into this wood picture with fidelity and grace. The fight has attracted several spectators—among others a woman at a window, on whom the artist has bestowed great care, with commensurate success. The work will bear, indeed requires, a long and minute inspection, as there are various characteristics of finish and beauty in the details such as a bird in a cage the latter wonderfully cut, a coiled clothes-line, the foliage of trees, &c.—all showing great delicacy of manipulation. The attitudes of the figures are natural and the expression of the faces is charmingly given. Two features of the scene are remarkably truthful—a little face peeping through a fence, joyful and delighted; and the opposite sensation of pain and alarm exhibited by one of the party who has been seized by a dog. Without entering into the question as to how far it is the province of sculpture to represent a picture, it is certain that the result in this instance is a really effective work of art. The artist is Mr. Bryer, of Freemantle, Southampton, who, having been overtaken by misfortune in his business—that of a baker, is now seeking to make available a skill acquired in leisure hours; and in this new line which he has carved out for himself we heartily wish him success.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

St. Louis, January 31, 1858.

WESTWARD—EVER WESTWARD! After no less than four accidents to our train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, happily involving no other evil consequences than the smashing of the company's engine and two or three cars, the sacrifice of thirty-six valuable hours, and the loss of an amount of patience difficult to estimate, though once possessed by all the passengers, myself included, we arrived at the banks of the Mississippi, and I, for the first time, had a glimpse of the great river of America which for a week previously I had been looking forward to with pleasant anticipations. We crossed in the steam ferry-boat from "Bloody Island," in Illinois (so called from the duels formerly fought there), and landed at St. Louis and in Missouri at the same time. The scenery of the Mississippi at this point is not picturesque. The shores are low, flat, and unvaried by the slightest elevation; but the stream itself—broad, rapid, and turbid, and swarming with steam-boats and river craft—has associations of wealth, power, and sublimity which go far to make amends for the absence of natural beauty. In my last letter, dated from Cincinnati, I spoke of that city as having been at no remote period the *Ultima Thule* of civilisation, and the furthest city of the West. But in America the "West" is very difficult to fix. Ask the people of Cincinnati, and they will tell you it is at St. Louis. At St. Louis it is in the new territory of Kansas. At Kansas it is at Utah, the paradise of the Mormons, but soon to be transformed into a hell of warfare. At Utah the West is in Oregon; and at Oregon it is in California or Vancouver's Island, and the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Every one remembers Pope's line—

Ask where's the North? At York, 'tis on the Tweed.

And how he ends by giving up the inquiry in despair of an answer, looking for it only

In Nova Zembla or the Lord knows where.

In America the true West is quite as difficult to "locate," and is pushed so far from one ocean towards the other, by the restless love of adventure, by the *auri sacri flumes*, and by the "go-ahead-iveness" characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent, that West and East melt insensibly into each other, and the ultra-occidental finds himself looking at China and Japan in the Far East before he is aware that he has reached the limits of his researches.

The city of St. Louis remains, next to Cincinnati, the greatest city of the West; but, as its growth has been more rapid than that of its sister on the Ohio, and as it contains within itself far greater elements of prosperity and increase, it is likely, within a very few years, to surpass it in trade, population, and extent. It is already the largest and most flourishing place between Cincinnati and San Francisco; and will, in all probability, within a quarter of a century contain and employ half a million of people. It is situated on the Mississippi, about twenty miles below the point at which that river, pure and lucid in all its upper course, receives the dark and muddy waters of the Missouri. It was founded so early as the year 1764, by Laclède, a Frenchman, and named in honour of St. Louis of France, or, as some say, of Louis XV., who was assuredly a Louis, but as assuredly no saint. Until its transfer to the United States, in 1804, it remained a village of a few log-huts, and inhabited by trappers, who traded with the red man for the spoils of the forest; exchanging bad rum and brandy for excellent peltry; and execrable muskets, warranted not to go off, for furs that went off exceedingly well in the markets of Europe. The first brick house in St. Louis was built in 1813; and the first steam-boat arrived at its *Levee*, or Quay, in 1817, having taken six weeks to come up the Mississippi. This voyage is now performed in six days; but before the introduction of steam, when flat-bottomed boats were rowed, or otherwise painfully propelled, up the stream, it occupied from six to seven months. It was not until 1820, when its population was under 5000, that the place became of any importance. Twenty years afterwards the population reached 17,000, in 1852 it exceeded 100,000, and in 1857 it was variously estimated at from 150,000 to 180,000. It is still rapidly increasing. English, Irish, German, and the surplus population of such old States and communities as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and others in New England, continually flock into it, and beyond it, to add to its wealth, and to develop the resources of the great and fertile regions lying between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, and the remote sources of the Missouri. Men are still living in the city, owners of "town lots," for which they paid, forty years ago, the Government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. These lots, in consequence of the enormous rise in the value of real estate, are not to be obtained at the present day under six hundred or sometimes one thousand dollars per foot frontage, and are covered with noble buildings and lines of commercial palaces. These prosperous citizens and millionaires deserve their good fortune; and if there be any who envy them they go out into the backwoods, still further west, in the hope that equal luck will attend their own speculations in land and their own conflicts with the border savages. Such men are the pioneers of civilisation; bear the brunt and heat of the battle; and, in early life, hold their lands on the sufferance of the Indians, and have to guard their possessions like beleaguered fortresses in an enemy's country, with the warwhoop ringing in their ears, and the murderous tomahawk suspended continually over their heads.

St. Louis, *via* Washington and Cincinnati, is about 1200 miles from New York, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 174 miles above the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi. Above, it commands the navigation of the Missouri for nearly 2000 miles, and of the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony for 750. Below, it commands the Mississippi for 1295 miles to New Orleans, and from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico 94 miles. Besides this extent of direct riverine traffic, it commands that of the various tributaries of the Mississippi; rivers, many of them larger than the Rhine or the Danube, such as the Ohio, navigable, from its junction with the Mississippi at Cairo, to Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, a distance of 1000 miles; the Red River, navigable for 1100 miles; the White River, for 400 miles; the Tennessee, for 600 miles; the Cumberland, for 300 miles; the Wabash, for 300 miles; and many others not inferior in length or importance to these, and navigable for a hundred or two hundred miles beyond the point of their confluence with the larger streams to which they run.

The *Levee* of St. Louis extends along the right bank of the Mississippi for nearly six miles, about half of which length is densely built upon. No city in the world offers to the gaze of the spectator such a vast assemblage of river steam-boats. As many as one hundred and seventy, loading and unloading, have been counted along the *Levee* at one time. These vessels, which, like all those that ply on the Mississippi and the Ohio, are of peculiar construction, painted white, and with two tall black funnels, are built for internal traffic, and would play but a sorry part in the salt water if the wind blew ever so little. But for

riverine purposes they are admirable, and were it not for the occasional mischance of a collision in the fog, or the still more frequent casualty of a blow-up from the bursting of a boiler, would afford the traveller the safest, as they do the pleasantest, mode of conveyance in America. The people of St. Louis are as proud of their steam-boats as of their city. One of them in conversation with a newly-arrived emigrant from the "Old Country," who had discoursed too well and too wisely to please his listener on the wealth, power, and greatness of England, put a stop to all further argument by exclaiming, like a man of large ideas, "Darn your little island! When I was there I found it so little I was afeard I should tumble off. Look you, sir-ree! we've steam-boats enough at St. Louis to tow Great Britain out into the Atlantic and stick her fast in New York harbour!" But, as I have just observed, these steamers are but frail affairs; and one hour of an Atlantic storm would be sufficient to make wrecks of all that ever plied or ever will ply upon the drumly bosom of the "Father of Waters." Had the "Britisher" thus rebuked possessed ideas commensurate with those of his Yankee friend, he might have rejoined that it would take the combined strength of all the steamers between St. Louis and New Orleans to tow the *Leviathan* from Dover to Calais, and that the whole fleet would in all probability perish in the gigantic attempt.

For steam tonnage it is estimated that St. Louis is the third city in the Union. New York ranks first, with a tonnage in the year 1854 of 101,478; New Orleans second, with a tonnage of 57,147; and St. Louis third, with a tonnage little inferior to that of New Orleans itself, amounting to 43,557. The manufactures of St. Louis are numerous and important, and comprise twenty-four mills, about the same number of saw-mills, twenty-five foundries, engine and boiler manufactories and machine-shops, eight or ten establishments engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars and locomotives, besides several chemical works, soap and candle works, and a celebrated type-foundry, which supplies the whole of the Far West with the types that are absolutely necessary to the creation of all new cities in the wilderness. A church, a forge, a hotel, and a daily newspaper:—with these four, aided by a doctor or two, and as many lawyers and bankers, a newly-named city will take its place on the map, and speculators who have bought land at a dollar and a quarter per acre will look to make their fortunes by simply holding on to their purchase until streets run over their grounds, and they become in America such men as the Duke of Bedford, Lord Portman, and the Marquis of Westminster are in London, and Lord Derby in his town of Preston.

St. Louis contains two theatres, and the two finest lecture-rooms in the United States. The upper and lower rooms of the Mercantile Literary Association are unrivalled for this purpose; and neither New York nor Boston contains any lecture-rooms at all to be compared to them for elegance of construction and decoration, or adaptability to the end proposed. The city contains at most times a large floating population of Englishmen—of a class that America is not very anxious to receive, and is at this moment somewhat puzzled what to do with—the Mormon emigration. These fanatics, who are mostly recruited from the manufacturing districts of Wales and the north and middle of England, with a few from Scotland, make St. Louis their resting-place, on their way from New York to the Salt Lake city, and recruit both their energies and their finances before starting on their long and perilous overland pilgrimage to Utah. They generally remain here for a year; and, being for the most part expert handicraftsmen or mechanics, they manage without much difficulty to procure employment. Those who have no trades set up small grocery stores, or betake themselves to the easy, and in America most profitable, occupation of hackney-coach drivers. Horses are cheap; horse-feed is cheap; but riding in carriages in every part of the Union is most exorbitantly dear. The Jehus, having no law to control them, and no fear of policeman or magistrate before their eyes, charge exactly what they please. To drive from a steam-boat to a hotel that may happen to be less than a hundred yards distant is seldom to be accomplished under a dollar; and a drive which in London would be overpaid at two shillings costs two dollars in any American city, except in Boston, which in this respect is a city of law and order, and an example to the whole of the Union. Either at this profession or some other the Mormons make money, and generally depart from St. Louis well laden with the spoils of the Gentiles, leaving the next batch from England to imitate their example.

It is fortunate for St. Louis and for the State of Missouri that the mineral resources of the country are so abundant. About eighty miles to the westward of St. Louis, on a line of railway which is nearly completed, and will be opened for traffic early in the spring of this year, exist two hills, or "mountains," of iron ore. One is called the Iron Mountain, and the other the Pilot Knob. The base of the Iron Mountain, in the county of St. Francis, covers an area of about five hundred acres. It rises to a height of about 270 feet, and is estimated to contain above the surface no less than 200 millions of tons of iron ore, yielding from sixty-eight to seventy per cent of pure iron. The ore below the surface is probably quite as abundant. Over an area of 20,000 acres in the plain from the midst of which this singular mountain rises are scattered huge blocks of similar ore, some of them sharp-pointed and pyramidal, and deeply imbedded in the earth; others, unsightly and cumbersome, are lying loose upon the soil, and seeming as if they had dropped from the moon, or were the *disjecte membra* of some broken asteroid wandering in too close proximity to the sphere of the earth's attraction, and dashed to pieces in their fall against the superior planet, where they have at length found a resting-place. The Pilot Knob is eight miles further to the west of St. Louis, and rises to the height of seven hundred feet. It contains quite as large an amount of iron ore as the Iron Mountain, though the percentage of pure iron differs by one or two degrees. There is a third hill in the vicinity, called the Shepherd Mountain, which is almost equally rich in iron; besides a plateau covered with loose iron ore, which is to be gathered in pieces, from the weight of one or two pounds to lumps weighing three and four hundred. As Missouri possesses coal as well as iron, these mountains will in due time make her richer than if she possessed the gold of California or Australia. Several blast-furnaces have been at full work in this region for the last four years, and many more are in process of erection.

But to enter fully into the subject of the mineral wealth of Missouri would consume more of your space and of my time than can be afforded to the inquiry. It may suffice to add to this short account of St. Louis that the country around it contains not only these immense quantities of iron, but large mines of copper and lead, and some excellent quarries of what has been called "Missouri marble." Many of the public buildings in St. Louis are composed of this stone, which is of a brownish-grey colour, and susceptible of a high polish. Altogether St. Louis is one of the most flourishing places in America. It is full of life and activity, but too densely covered with a pall of smoke to be a very agreeable abode for more than a day or two to the traveller who journeys either for health or recreation. To-morrow I start on a sail down the Mississippi to New Orleans—a trip that will occupy six, if not seven, days; and of which I hope to send you a description in my next. The weather is very cold; and the Mississippi at this point is covered with floating ice, but not of a thickness or consistency sufficient to impede the navigation.

C. M.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Hugh M. Calmont Cairns, Esq., her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

The Earl of Derby has conferred the deanery of Guernsey, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Carey, upon the Rev. William Guille, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, in that island.

Lord Ellenborough has recalled Lieut-General Sir G. Pollock to the board of direction of the East India Company. Sir G. Pollock succeeds Sir Lawrence Peel, whose term of appointment expires in April next, and who does not wish to be reappointed.

The Right Hon. the Speaker held his fifth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday evening last. The right hon. gentleman afterwards held a full-dress levee, which was numerously attended. The Speaker's sixth and last full-dress Parliamentary dinner was held on Wednesday.

The Sardinian National Exposition of 1858 is to be opened on the 10th of May. The Turin committee has just published a notice urging producers to lose no time in sending contributions.

Prince Adalbert returned on the 11th inst. from Constantinople to Nauplia, where he was received by the King and Queen of Greece. The sword which the Sultan presented to his Royal Highness is said to be worth 75,000 fr.

A letter from Nice says that the King of Prussia has abandoned the intention of taking up his residence in the vicinity of that place, and that the functionaries of the Royal household who had been sent to prepare a house for his Majesty have been recalled.

The fourteenth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Humbert, heir-apparent to the crown of Sardinia, was celebrated at Turin on the 14th.

The Archaeological Congress of France is to hold its annual meeting on the 23rd of May next at Périgueux. It is supposed that the proceedings will extend over four days.

The Brotherton memorial statue will, it is expected, be completed and fixed in Peel Park, Salford, by the 1st of May.

The Duke of Wellington will preside at a festival of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital to be held in the month of April.

Count Charles Arrivabene has been appointed by the Council of London University College Professor of Italian Language and Literature.

Last year the receipts of the Duchy of Lancaster amounted to £39,642, which, after paying all salaries and expenses, left £24,000 to be paid into her Majesty's Privy Purse, and £2434 in the hands of the receiver on account of the year.

Advices received at Lloyd's, dated Trebizonde, Feb. 27, state that a rumour prevailed at Odessa that an English brig had been sunk or seized by the Russians at Tuabes, coast of Circassia.

Wellington's prize money at Seringapatam amounted in jewels to about 3000 pagodas, and in money to £7000.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital Gray's-inn-road, during last week was 2342, of which 795 were new cases.

In Blackburn there are sixty wives and families chargeable to the union on account of the desertion of their husbands.

The Earl of Caithness delivered a lecture on Thursday week in the Wolverton Mechanics' Institution, on the "Steam Engine," to the mechanics and apprentices employed at the Wolverton works.

The Congress of the Archaeological Association for 1858 will be held at Salisbury, during the month of August, under the presidency of the Marquis of Alisbury.

The director and the responsible editor of the *Pensiero*, the Radical journal of Oneglia, in Sardinia, have been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment and 200 fr. fine for an article offensive to the Emperor of the French.

Commodore Matthew C. Perry (of the United States' Navy) died at his residence, New York, on the morning of the 4th inst., after a severe attack of chronic rheumatism of about ten days' duration.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George Vail as Consul at Glasgow for the United States of America.

The *Edinburgh Witness* states that at a meeting of ministers and elders, convened by the Moderator of last General Assembly, it was unanimously agreed to nominate the Rev. Dr. Beith, of Stirling, as Moderator of the ensuing General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

On Friday, March 19, Mr. Charles A. Galton, of Magdalen College School, Oxford, was elected to the Sheppard Exhibition, tenable for four years at any college in the University.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during the last week was 1063, of which 154 were new cases.

A general order instituting a system of "prizes for good shooting" among the infantry and embodied militia has just been promulgated, with a view to stimulate individual exertion, and to reward the proficiency of soldiers in the use and management of the rifle musket.

Mr. Buckstone has consented to preside at the public dinner which will be given at Stratford-on-Avon, on the 23rd of April, in commemoration of the great poet's birthday.

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester Cathedral have unanimously agreed to the Mayor's proposal for the opening of the Cathedral on Saturday evenings.

A sale under the Encumbered Estates Court of the property of Dr. Boyd, M.P., and others, took place in Coleraine lately. The estate was divided into nine lots, each of which realised a good price—the whole producing £19,600.

A private letter from Milan says that robberies and street cut-throats have been unusually frequent there of late, and gives details of several of them.

Barometers for the fishermen of Scotland are, it is said, to be put up by the Board of Trade at all the principal fishing stations in that country.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Algiers in the morning of the 5th inst. The oscillation, which is represented to have been considerable, and to have lasted a long while, was horizontal, and from east to west. No accident is as yet reported.

Sivori has lately returned to Paris from an extensive professional tour in Holland, Germany, and various cities in the south of France, in all of which he has had immense success.

The subscription to Mr. Brock's "Biographical Sketch of General Havelock" reached the large number of 32,000. A considerable part of this purchase has been made for the American market.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Imperial, the Algiers journals state, was celebrated with great élan in that city on the 16th instant.

The West-end of London Railway is now complete, and was on Tuesday examined by the Government Inspector.

Orders have been issued from the Horse Guards for the word "Lucknow" being added to the honours already inscribed on the colours of the 32nd Regiment, in consideration of their distinguished and gallant conduct in the defence of that city.

It is rumoured (says the *Gazette de France*) that a new Roman Catholic bishopric is shortly to be established at Teheran.

The *New York Times* of the 6th of March had a page devoted to a single advertisement printed in small squares, the alternate ones being black, so as to make the broad sheet resemble a chess-board.

Of the Militia regiments of the United Kingdom, 37 have their quotas complete, and 137 their quotas incomplete. The number of men required to complete their quotas is 15,851, and the number of men whose service expires within six months is 10,323.

Mr. Riechenbach, of the Borough-road, Southwark, has patented a gauge whereby, it is said, the quality, temperature, and pressure of gas can be ascertained at a glance.

It is rumoured that the Count de Chambord has finally made up his mind to abdicate all his rights and claims in favour of the Count de Paris.

Mr. Noble has been named by Lady Neill as the sculptor of the memorial statue of the late General Neill to be erected in his native town of Ayr.

The mining works of the Victoria Iron Company, at Runswick, near Whitby, sunk by subterranean action on Monday morning. The damage is estimated at £15,000, but there was no personal injury.

Several small vessels are now arming in different French ports for the purpose of being sent to China to reinforce Admiral Rigault de Genouilly's flotilla.

At the trial of the murderers of Mr. John Ellis at Nenagh Assizes it was proved that one of the assassins was on the jury at the coroner's inquest.

The Dutch Custom-house officers at Rosendael, a few days ago, seized a quantity of lace to the value of 1200 florins, which a lady coming by the railway from Antwerp had concealed in her dress.

F R O N T I E R L I F E I N A M E R I C A :



HUNTING IN A CANOE.

IN this Sketch we have an officer of the British army pursuing an elk on one of the lakes of Canada. He is accompanied by a voyageur, upon whose strong arm, steady nerve, and dexterity in managing the boat, chiefly depend the success of the chase. The season is autumn, and the shores of the lake are partially submerged by water.

WATCHING FOR OTTER.

This is a scene among the thousand islands of the St. Lawrence where the Canadian Frenchmen have a habit of shooting the otter instead of trapping him. It would seem that at certain localities these curious creatures are very abundant, and the hunters, by remaining perfectly quiet on the margin of an island or the main shore, discover the animals as they pop their heads above the water, and then shoot them. The birchen canoe, though somewhat too small, is a fair specimen of that kind of craft.

MAKING A CANOE.

This is a Canadian voyageur, and we find him engaged in making one of those beautiful canoes by the management of which he obtains his living, and in which the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company are wont to explore the lakes and rivers of the far north. His only tools are an axe, a knife, an awl, and a needle; and, while the framework of the frail vessel is made of well-seasoned cedar, the covering consists of birch bark, the sheets of which are sewed together with willow threads or sinews, and the seams covered with some sticky substance resembling pitch. These canoes vary in length from fifteen to forty feet; and, though the largest may be easily lifted and carried by two men, and they are so modelled as to draw only a

few inches of water, yet they are capable of conveying several tons. To manage them requires great dexterity, and it is seldom that the uninitiated can navigate them for the first time without receiving a

THE DEVIL-FISH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE American monster, the Devil-fish (Cephaloptera vampirus) and are only captured in that region by the lovers of desperate and dangerous sporting. An average specimen might be described somewhat after the following manner:—Body ten feet long, tail six feet, entire width seventeen feet, and the depth of the body from three to four feet; in colour blue-black above, cloudy white beneath, tail slender (somewhat like that of a cow), with a serrated spine, the dorsal fin being directly over the base of the tail; teeth generally small—seven or eight rows in the lower jaw, while those in the upper jaw are almost invisible; eyes very prominent, and about four feet apart; its whole body of a flexible nature; and its most striking peculiarity a pair of horns, or feelers, extending forward from near the eyes a distance of three or four feet. They leave the deep sea and enter the estuaries of Carolina during the months of July, August, and September. They swim near the surface of the water, and, when in the mood, lift above the surface one or both of their bat-like wings. They are graceful in all their movements, and, when not wounded, quite tame; and it is sometimes the case that, when they have been sought for in vain, hundreds of them have instantly risen to the surface, as if actuated by one impulse. They are supposed to feed upon small fish and a floating substance called blubber. They are not eaten, but yield a good quality of oil; and that they are very powerful is proved by many well-authenticated facts.

The chase of the Devil-fish is an established diversion of the planters in the vicinity of Port Royal Sound. The sportsmen make



WATCHING FOR OTTER.

ducking. They are propelled by paddles, and, when going before the wind, a common blanket is often employed as a sail.



MAKING A CANOE.

S P O R T I N G S C E N E S I N A M E R I C A .



CHASING THE DEVIL-FISH IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

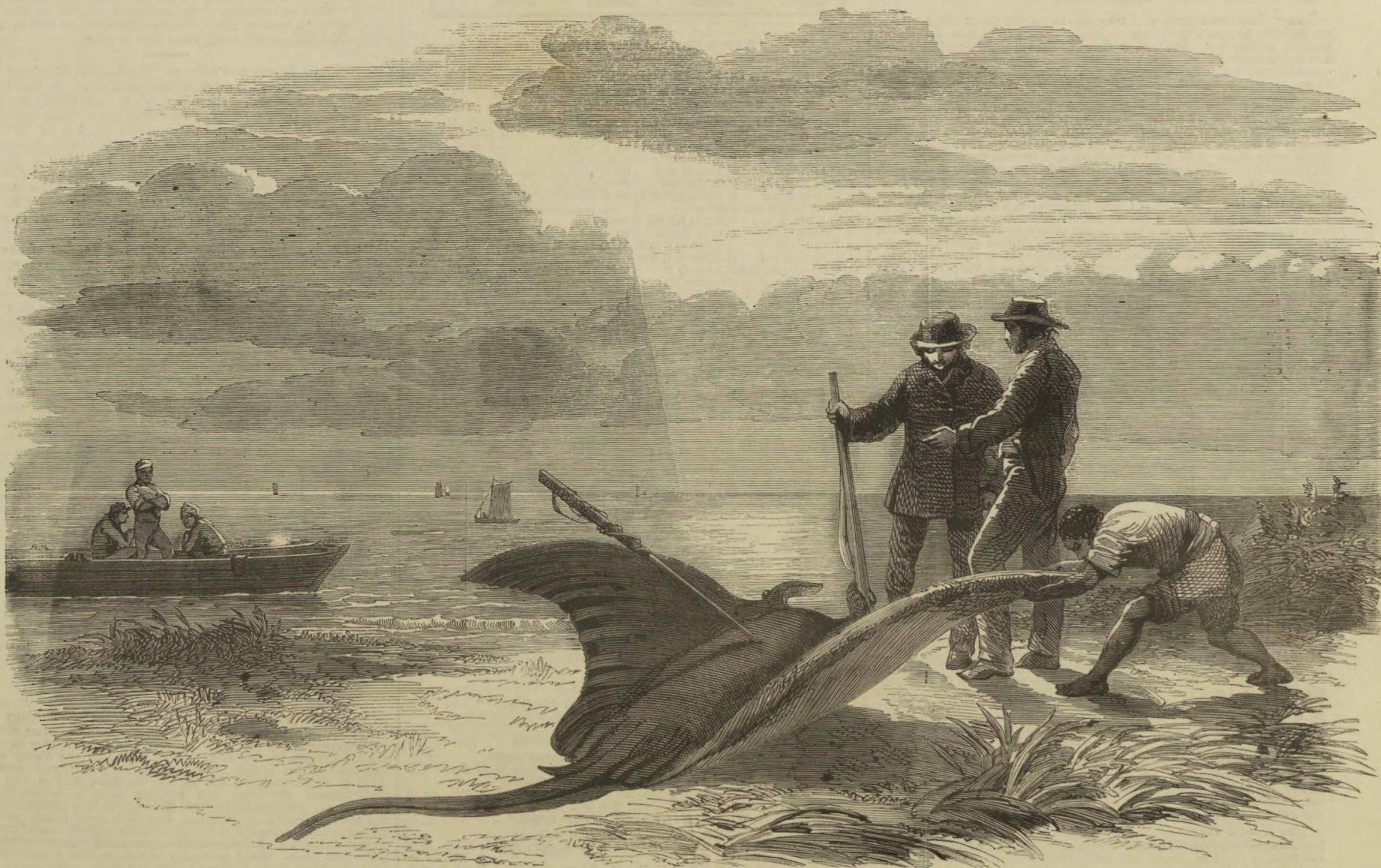
Bay Point their place of rendezvous, and, well provided with lances and harpoons, sally forth in search of their game at high water, when they enter the inlet to feed upon the shrimp and small fish that abound along the shores. On the ebb tide they retire again to sea, so that the time for seeking them is confined to a few hours in the day. The motion of the fish is so rapid and bird-like that none who have once seen it could mistake it for any other fish. Sometimes, though not often, you may approach him while feeding in shallow water; but the best opportunity for striking is offered by waiting quietly near the spot where he has disappeared, until, having ceased to feed, he starts for the deep water, when he begins a series of somersets, that give the sportsman a capital chance to strike him. You first see the feelers thrown out of the water, then the white stomach, marked with five bronchial apertures on each side (for the fish is on his back), then his tail emerges. It happens occasionally that in making these somersets the fish does not rise quite to the surface. When this is the case his presence is shown by the boiling of the water from below, as from a great

cauldron, and an expert sportsman will sometimes secure his fish even at the depth of ten or twelve feet. When one of these fish is struck he commonly darts off with great rapidity, running out forty fathoms of rope, and then dragging along the boat with quite as much speed as is agreeable. If several boats are in company, they usually attach themselves to the first, and the little fleet is dragged merrily along. As many as three harpoons are sometimes put into a single fish; and, in endeavouring to free himself, his plunges are fearful, and the lashing of the waves with his wings something not to be forgotten. He sometimes has a fit of the sulks, on which occasions it is a difficult matter to raise him from the bottom; when in a running mood, however, he invariably starts for the open sea, giving his captors an exhilarating race of from five to thirty miles.

It must not be supposed that there is no risk in the pursuit and capture of such formidable game. The spice of danger mingling with this sport serves to increase its relish. He who wields the harpoon should have a quick eye, a steady arm, and a cool head; for, if he lose his

presence of mind, and suffer himself to be entangled in the rope, during the first furious runs of the fish, he may lose his life. The amusing incidents which attend this kind of sporting are very numerous, since the oarsmen are invariably negroes, and, as they are partial to red flannel shirts, their appearance on the water, or collected in groups upon the shore, is always picturesque. The boats employed in devil-fishing are various in kind, but a six-oared boat is usually preferred. It should be without a keel, and draw but little water forward, for a rapid change of front is necessary as well in the attack as in the pursuit. Although two or three devil-fish may be taken by a single boat in one day, yet a whole day is sometimes necessary to capture a single fish.

That there is something quite romantic even in the landing of these fish will be readily inferred from the following description by Mr. Elliott, of Beaufort, South Carolina:—"I know not that I ever witnessed anything more strikingly picturesque than the appearance of the devil-fish just before he stranded. The night was dark, the sea



CHASING THE DEVIL-FISH IN SOUTH CAROLINA: THE VICTORY.

brilliantly luminous, the breakers were roaring a short distance from us, and the ground-swell that at intervals lifted us up admonished us that we were in shoal water. Lo king behind us, we beheld the devil-fish, which we had in tow, mounted up on the crest of an advancing wave. His wings outspread, his dark outline distinctly marked and separated from the surrounding waters by a 'starry belt' of phosphoric fire he seemed, to our excited imaginations, like some monster vampire, hovering over our heads, and threatening to crush us beneath his wings. There was scarcely time for apprehension before he grounded, and we were safe upon the shore. To leap upon the monster's back, shout a wild huzza, were impulses that we all felt and obeyed; and thus the day's sport ended."

That portion of the Atlantic coast where the devil-fish abounds is extremely low and sandy, so that the interest of the two illustrations is solely derived from the incidents of the chase. In the first we have the excitement of pursuit; and in the second the repose of victory.

THAMES REFORM.

METROPOLITAN drainage and Thames purification still drag their slow length along. It is about two years since Mr. Buzalotte's views were first submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Works: sundry supposed improvements thereon have since, from time to time, been officially put forward, especially that laid down in the recent Blue-book drainage report. These vexed questions, however, still remain in abeyance; professional spirit seems to have fallen short of the emergency; and thoroughfares, from east to west, are, besides, more and more needed and called for.

Mr. Gurney's report on Thames purification, drainage, &c., about the Houses of Parliament has been laid before the Legislature; and the statements of that well-known scientific gentleman respecting hydrodynamic disturbance in the river fully confirm the views which were published by Sir William Worsley nearly two years ago on that point in the drainage question; and, as the scheme of the latter gentleman appears to us to embrace several important suggestions, we are led to give an analysis of his pamphlet.

The distinguished engineers who drew up the Blue-book report on metropolitan drainage seem to have considered Sir William Worsley's scheme as entitled to attention, his evidence, drawing, and letters being prominently set forth therein.

The pressing demands upon our space will not allow us to give an engraving of Sir William's magnificent scheme: we, however, gladly give the main features of his plan of "Thames Reform," which are as follows:—Sir William says that, among other advantages, his scheme would benefit the shipping interest generally, as it would not only keep the pool always at high-water level up to London-bridge, but set it more at liberty, and also facilitate the passage of barges and river craft, by means of a proposed new cut, which would also supply the pool and all the docks with down river water. This plan rests on stopping the tidal flow by a transverse dam at Blackwall Reach, combined with the discharge of the down river water into the Thames below such dam, by means of the proposed cut, which would be entered at Woolwich Reach by floodgates, the river craft being worked by steam-tugs. The change proposed would set free the vast serpentine space occupied by the river from Battersea to London-bridge, and of course allow of a main drain to be constructed down its emptied bed as far as London-bridge, of a magnitude large enough for both sides of the town, to be always in operation by a rush of water from the reservoir to be formed by widening the river on both sides above Battersea-bridge. The main drain would have its final outfall below Blackwall dam, and would be arched over, and have the top of the arch laid out, down to London-bridge, with public ornamental walks, seats, and fountains; the side spaces to be occupied with private gardens, railways, warehouses, hotels, &c., having an ornamental carriage-road on each side of, and nearest to, the walks; thus giving the means of convenient, rapid, and agreeable transit through the heart of the town, to the relief of the already too-crowded thoroughfares. In addition to the above-mentioned large river lake of many hundred acres, above the town, the whole vast curve of the river at Greenwich would be kept at high-tide level with down river water, from the outpouring of the Thames cut. These lakes, the writer conceives, would not only be ornamental, but sources of recreation, in boating, fishing, bathing, skating, &c., every way superior to what is afforded by the present state of the river. It is, further, assumed that the up tidal flow acts mechanically, with greater force at the bottom of the river than the down tide does; and that it is this preponderating bottom action, combined with other influences, which by degrees brings back the sewage, and causes the present turgid conveyance of the offending matter about the locality of the town—this being the quarter where the complex influences in operation are, it is assumed, more or less balanced: the effects of this conveyance, the writer affirms, can only be remedied either by stopping the tidal flow, or by having the outlets of the main drains into the river at such a distance as would seem to be inexpedient, if not virtually impracticable.

LADY LONDONDERRY'S ADDRESS IN A SUNDAY SCHOOL.—On Sunday last (says the *Northern Daily Express*) the new schools at Seaham, which have been built at the sole expense of the Marchioness of Londonderry for the benefit of her workpeople in the neighbourhood, were opened by her Ladyship in person. The proceeding commenced with a hymn sung by the children, and an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Scott; after which Lady Londonderry delivered the following address:—"My young friends, I trust you will feel that in building this school, which by God's mercy I have been permitted to open this day, I give you the strongest proof of my interest in your welfare. You all know the parable of the Ten Talents, and I doubt not you think a large portion has fallen to my share. I do not deny this, or seek to shun the accompanying responsibility; and while I reflect on the number of persons in my employ, and dependent upon me, my heart sinks and fails to assure me that I can do my duty by all; but here, at least, under my own eye, and near my own hearth, I humbly trust I have not been found wanting. A church is provided for you, where if you do not attend the fault will rest on your own head; a school, where if you do not send your children the sin will be yours. And I have had the good fortune to find an excellent clergyman to take charge of you, whose talents and merits, as well as his devotion to his duty, need no praise from me; for, short as is the period he has been among you—heavily as he has been tried by sickness and anxiety—from all I hear, I believe you have learned to appreciate and value him. Do not imagine I take credit for anything I have done; I feel I am only an instrument in God's hands, and so far as this new mining district is concerned, I have been permitted to effect thus much; but remember, having done so, here my responsibility ends and yours begins. The school, the teachers, the church, the minister, are all provided for you, and the talents are now transferred from me to you: beware how you misuse them. Respect and obey the voice of your clergyman; frequent and worship in that church, and make your children attend this school. You have now no valid excuse—see you make no idle one. Remember youth is the time to learn, as spring is the seed-time and autumn the harvest; and as you sow so shall you reap. In the words of Scripture, 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' Do not sacrifice your children's welfare in time and in eternity from a selfish desire to avail yourselves of their services and assistance in household duties, or from a greediness of gain in seeking them to earn the meat that perisheth, before they have laid up some spiritual store of that treasure which no man can take away. I can but humbly counsel, and, having done so much, leave the event in God's hands, only assuring you of my anxious desire to advise you aright, and my earnest wish to do my duty by all who from circumstances are more peculiarly under my care." This address, delivered with much feeling, and with that power and clearness of enunciation for which the noble Marchioness is remarkable, was heard with the deepest attention, and appeared to produce an impression which augurs well for the furtherance of the benevolent purpose so deeply cherished and so powerfully expressed by the noble founder of the schools. We cannot but heartily wish God speed to every such undertaking.

LANDING OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 92ND HIGHLANDERS AT ALEXANDRIA.—The above-mentioned troops, 250 in number, were conveyed in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Ripon*, and arrived at Alexandria on the 26th of February, after a fine passage of fourteen days from Southampton. Soon after the ship's arrival they were conveyed on shore in parties of fifty. As they left the ship they were most enthusiastically cheered by the crew, previously mustered on deck by the Commander to do honour to the occasion. The cheers were heartily responded to by the troops. The ship's band played during the landing a number of appropriate airs, including "Should aid acquaintance be forgot," "Cheer boys, cheer," "Bonnie Dundee," &c. The troops had won the respect and esteem of all persons on board by their uniformly good and orderly behaviour during the passage. [We regret that we cannot find space for the sketch obligingly sent with the above account.]

The *Herald* says:—"We learn that the *Press* newspaper, which has hitherto been regarded as the weekly organ of the Conservative party, has recently changed hands, and that it will henceforward be devoted exclusively to the advocacy of the views of Mr. Newdegate, and those propounded by the *Record*."

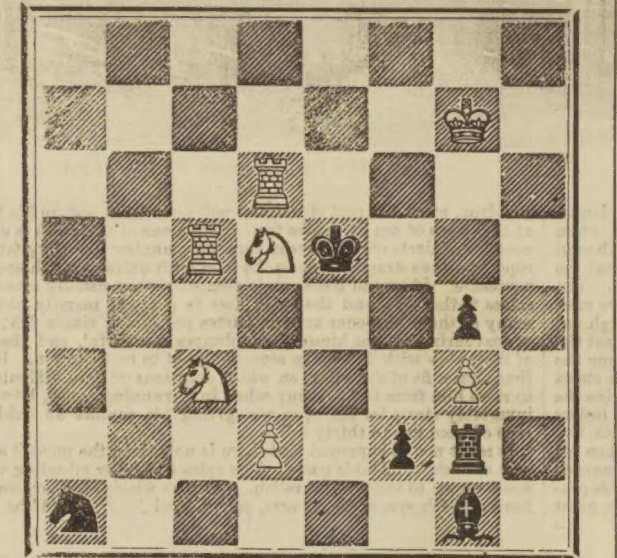
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. F. E., Boulogne.—1. Of the problems submitted to the examiners some are impracticable and all defective. If I. F. E. is desirous of composing stratagems deserving publicity through our columns, he must concentrate his attention upon one or two, instead of dissipating it among a number. 2. The solution of Mr. Hendrie's Enigma begins thus:—
1. Kt to Q 5th (ch) K takes P
(If Black play 1. B takes Kt; then follows, 2. Kt to Q 8th (ch); and 3. P to Kt 5th, becoming a Kt—Mate.)
Kt to Q 7th (ch), &c.
I. T. H.—The editorship of the *Berlin Schachzeitung* has again changed hands. Messrs. And-resen and Dufrene having resigned office, the conduct of the magazine is now intrusted to Mr. Max Lange, an able player, long and favourably known both in Germany and in this country by his many admirable games and his valuable analytical discoveries.
D. W. F.—The March number of the "Monthly" has reached us safely. Not so, however, the communication which it mentions as having been forwarded by a late steamer; of that there are no tidings.
I. B., Cambridge.—M. von Heydebrand der Laza, the distinguished Chessplayer and author, has been appointed Prussian Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Rio Janeiro.
T. M. B., Newark, New Jersey, U.S.—The problems so politely forwarded to us are already in the examiners' hands, and shall be reported on forthwith.
CHEVALIER.—Pulidore played three games simultaneously against three good players without sight of the chess-board; the same feat, we believe, has been performed by Kieseritzky, and later by Harwitz; but these performances, astonishing as they appear, have been altogether distanced by the last exploit of Mr. Paulsen, of the United States, who has recently conducted seven games at one time without the chess-board, and won them all!
I. Boston, Massachusetts.—No. 1 is an admirable little problem, and shall be inserted. The second, though neat, is too easy.
ADOLPHUS.—One is marked for insertion; the other two are defective, and, if correct, would be much below our standard.
I. G. Lichfield.—Very poor.
INQUIRER.—The Queens and Knights of what are called the "Staunton" Chess men are all of precisely the same pattern. Three-fourths of the sets sold as these men are coarse fabrications. You should apply to the original makers, Messrs. Jaques, Ivory-turners, of Hatton-garden.
E. SLOW.—They shall have attention.
C. H. S., Manchester.—It means that the player whose King is checked must capture the assaulting piece either with King or some other man.
R. C. LUSH.—We are not conversant with "Double Chess."
T. P. Nassau, Bahamas.—The Problems shall be examined, and if they prove as inscrutable as the reader's signature a hand one prize shall be given for their solution.
M. C. B. and Q. P. M. should have written their note and solution on one paper: the latter has got mislaid among a thousand other communications.
I. T. P., DIVAN, BETA, Manchester.—The record in the pending contest, Boden versus Owen, stands thus:—
Boden, 7; Owen, 2—Drawn, 1.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 734, by Fanny, H. F., Jacob, F., Frankfurt, D. D., M. G. L., Jodine Philo-Chess, Dresden, Philip, Ernest, Box, T. J., of Hanworth, Louis d'or, The Original Northern Girl, Clericus, A. Soldier, G. W., M. B. S., H. P., Subaltern, M. F., B. K., W., Hermit, Waltham-le-Wold, C. P. J., Yorkford, J. M., of Sherburn, Ar-sur-Moselle, H. B. S., Salisbury, N. O. S., B. I. M., R. E. L., O. T., P. C., M. W. G., W. S. D., H. S. W., D. L. B., Delta, N. U. S., S. L. T., A. Z., Omicron, Pax, A. B. C., Diana, Max, Pebald, P. P., Clavis, Persesus, V. D., Medicus, Cesar, Little Dorrit, B. T. C., I. F. S., C. L. A., Tristram, A. P. W., Monkahood, W. W. D., O. P. Q., Dublin, Oxoniensis, B. S., S. P. Q. R., Non sum, &c., J. B., W. D. B., H. S., G. P., Manxman, Mercator, Lex, C. A. M., Bishbrooke, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 733.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K 7th K to Q 5th
2. Kt to Q Kt 3rd P moves
3. Kt mates.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 734.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K 5th K takes P, or *
2. R to Q Kt 5th (ch) K moves
3. Kt mates.
* 1. Any other move 2. Kt to K 3rd Anything
3. Kt to Q 3rd—Mate.

PROBLEM No. 736.
By G. M.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Good Game in the Match between Messrs. BODEN and OWEN.
(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) **WHITE (Mr. O.)**
1. P to K 4th P to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th Q to Q Kt 2nd
3. K B to Q 3rd P to K 3rd
4. Q to K 2nd K B to K 2nd
5. P to B 4th P to Q 4th
6. P to K 3rd K Kt to K 3rd
7. K Kt to K 3rd Castles
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd K Kt to Kt 5th
9. Castles P to K 4th
10. P to K 5th Q Kt to Q 3rd
11. P to K 3rd K Kt to K 3rd
12. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd P takes Q P
13. Q Kt takes P Kt takes K
14. Q B P takes Kt K to R sq
15. Q B to Q 2nd Q to K sq
16. Q R to Q 4th K R to K Kt sq
17. P to Q Kt 4th Kt to K B 2nd
18. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt takes Kt
19. P takes Kt P to K 3rd
(A questionable, though a very tempting, move.)
20. P to K R 4th P takes P
21. R to Q B 7th
(From this point the game becomes extremely animated, and is very ably played to the end by Mr. Boden.)
22. P to Q Kt 5th Q B to his 3rd
23. P takes Q B K B to Q sq
24. P takes Q P B takes K
25. P to Q 5th P to K Kt 3rd
(The position is one of great peril and difficulty for White. Had he taken the Q Pawn with P, the following—25. P to K 5th, and 27. B takes K B P, &c.)
26. Q B takes K Kt P Q takes Q P
(B to Q sq would perhaps have been better, though far from satisfactory.)
27. Q B to K B 5th K to R 2nd
(ch)

BLACK (Mr. B.) **WHITE (Mr. O.)**
28. P takes K P Q to Q 5th (ch)
29. K to R sq Q R to K B sq
(If he had played Q to K Kt 5th, Black might have exchanged Queens, and then played P to K R 5th, &c.)
30. R takes K B P
(The termination is beautifully played by Black.)
31. Q to K R 5th (ch)
32. Q R takes B
(At this critical moment Black appears to have more than one way by which to maintain his superiority. In reality, however, Mr. Boden's daring and masterly sacrifice is the only road to victory.)
33. R to K 7th (ch) K to K B sq
34. P to K 7th (ch) K to K sq
35. B to Q Kt 5th Q to Q 2nd
(ch)
(Interposing the Rook first would have been of no avail.)
36. B takes Q (ch)
(Much better than taking the Rook first.)
37. P takes R K takes B
(Bad enough, but he had no good move left. If R to Q B sq, then the game proceeded thus:—
37. P to K 7th K takes K P
38. P to K 8th K takes Q
39. P to K 8th (ch) K moves
40. R to K R 8th (ch) K moves
41. R takes R
And must win.
Again, if he played—37. R to Q Kt sq, Black immediately "Queened" the K rook, and won the Bishop, having afterwards an easy game.)
38. R to K R 8th R to K 5th
39. P to K Kt 4th
And White abandoned the game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1070.—By E. B. COOK (*Chess Monthly*).
White: K at Kt 3rd, Q at K 5th, B at K Kt 8th.
Black: K at his 6th, P at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.
No. 1071.—By T. M. MORRIS, M.D., Nova Scotia.
White: K at his sq, Q at Q B sq, Rs at K 5th and Q R sq, Bs at K B 2nd and Q R 4th, Kt at K 5th. Ps at K 2nd and Q Kt 3rd.
Black: K at Q 3rd, Q at K 5th, Rs at K Kt 6th and Q R 7th, Bs at K 4th and K 2nd; Ps at K 5th and Q 2nd, and Q B 6th.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 1072.—By "ADOLPHUS."
White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at K Kt 7th, B at K 6th; Ps at Q 5th, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q Kt 4th, R at K R 2nd, Kt at Q B 4th; Ps at Q 3rd, Q B 2nd, and Q R 3rd.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SIX SONGS. By JOHN THOMAS.—THE SEASONS. For the Harp. By JOHN THOMAS. Boosey and Sons.

Mr. Thomas's "Six Songs" are by no means to be confounded among the multitude of insipid and commonplace things with which our musical press inundates the public. On the contrary, they are works of distinguished merit, and give the young composer a right to be classed among the best vocal writers of the day. Mr. Thomas has evidently been gifted by nature with a rich vein of melody, and has improved the gift by studies in the best schools of the art. Without straining after originality, he has formed a style which, though simple and natural, is stamped with individuality of character; and in these elegant songs he has shown himself largely endowed with imagination and feeling. They are all beautiful, but the first and the last have impressed us most strongly. The one to Byron's celebrated verses, "Deep in my soul the tender secret dwells," is full of the poetry of music; and the other, "The Suppliant's Prayer," is a sacred song, solemn and pathetic.

Mr. Thomas, moreover, is well known as an accomplished harpist, and he writes for his instrument as finely as he performs on it. "The Seasons" are four short pieces characteristic of the different periods of the year—the freshness of spring, the gentle airs and smooth waters of summer, the solemn silence of the declining year in autumn, and the rough and stormy blasts of winter. Any such images called up by merely instrumental music are, of course, exceedingly vague; but it is well known that, in the composer's mind, they give a picturesque effect to his music, and clothe it with a charm which is felt, though it cannot be defined. These pieces will be found delightful *morceaux de salon*. They require a fine performer; but in our social circles there are many ladies who play beautifully on this most graceful and romantic instrument.

CHAMBER TRIOS. A Selection of Trios adapted to English Words, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte.—SOFTLY THE ECHO. Composed by ROSSINI.—WHAT SAY THE CLOUDS? The Words by BARRY CORNWALL; composed by J. L. HATTON.—NYMPHS OF AIR. The Words by Bishop HEBER; composed by HENRY SMART. REST THEE ON THIS MOSSY PILLOW. The Words by Bishop HEBER; composed by HENRY SMART.—FAREWELL TO THE FLOWERS. Composed by JOHN BARNETT.—THE DAWN OF SPRING. Composed by Mendelssohn. Leader and Cock.

These are a few specimens of a serial publication which has already reached above fifty numbers, and which is of the greatest interest to the lovers of pure and refined vocal harmony—English vocal harmony, we may say, though it is not exclusively by English composers. But the exceptions are comparatively few, and the occasional introduction of an Italian or German piece, united to English poetry and suited to English taste, by no means detracts from the English character of the collection. The two, for example, by Rossini and Mendelssohn, mentioned above, are perfect gems of simplicity and grace. Among the English contributors we find the most distinguished vocal composers of the time—Macfarren, Barnett, Hatton, Henry Smart, Frank Romer, Brinley Richards, and others of similar calibre; and their productions are worthy of their names. They are carefully fitted for use in our social and domestic circles. They are principally for female voices, and their effect will be most delightful when warbled by three young ladies; but this is not *de rigueur*—a well-tuned tenor or bass being by no means inadmissible. Great care is taken to keep the vocal parts within a very moderate compass, and to make them smooth, flowing, and easily to be sung. In short, these chamber trios form one of the most elegant and pleasant drawing-room books that can anywhere be met with.

LIFE AND DEATH SHALL US DISSEVER. Sacred Trio. Words by Bishop HEBER; composed by HENRY SMART.—I PRAISED THE EARTH IN BEAUTY SEEN; Sacred Duet. Words and Music by the Same.—I LOVE MY LOVE IN THE MORNING; Four-part Song. The Words by GERALD GRIFFIN; the Music by GEORGE B. ALLEN. Leader and Cock.

Mr. Smart's sacred trio might have been included in the collection of "Chamber Trios" which we have just noticed. It is for female voices, two sopranos and a contralto; and, in a family circle where a little serious music is deemed an appropriate Sunday evening's pastime, it will be very acceptable. In its construction and counterpoint it shows the hand of a master, while its expression is solemn and pathetic. The same composer's sacred duet, also for female voices, is quite similar in character and purpose.

Mr. Allen's four-part song is not remarkable for originality or artistic skill; but we notice it because it shows how much effect may be produced by unpretending simplicity. The four vocal parts are purely written and flowing; but the effect is injured by the error in construction of making two successive closes on the fifth of the key—a mistake which might easily have been avoided.

THE RUSSIAN POSTILLION'S SONG. The English Words by J. OXENFORD. Adapted to the original Russian Air by G. A. MACFARREN.—GOOD BYE! Song, written by W. C. BENNETT; composed by G. A. MACFARREN.—SWEET SUMMER TIME. Song, the Poetry by Miss H. O. BODDINGTON; composed by FRANK MORI.—THE LAST LOOK YOU GAVE ME. Ballad, written by G. HODDER; composed by FRANK MORI.—LOVE MAKES THE HOME. The Poetry by H. CHORLEY; the Music by T. GERMAN REED.—YE WARBLING BIRDS (Ihr Lieben Vögelin). Song, from "The Amaranth." The English Version by C. GRAHAM; composed by E. SILAS.—THE DYING CHILD. Written by Miss E. OWEN; composed by E. SILAS, Cramer and Co.

We have picked the above from among a number of new popular ballads. They are from the pens of eminent composers; and, though simple and easy, are distinguished by characteristic features from the common run of this species of music. Mr. Macfarren's name always gives assurance of something superior. "The Russian Postillion's Song" is an original national melody adapted with happy effect to some pretty verses by Mr. John Oxenford. "Good bye" is a ballad in the *parlante* style, remarkable for the skill with which the notes are fitted for a clear and emphatic delivery of the words. Mr. Frank Mori, one of the most favourite composers of the day, is especially known to the readers of this Journal by the many fine compositions with which he has enriched its pages. His two songs above named will be found worthy of his genius. All the world knows Miss P. Horton's charming ballad-singing, which gives such an attraction to her entertainment at the Gallery of Illustration. "Love makes the Home" is one of her prettiest songs, and she warbles it delightfully. Mr. Silas's two songs have great merit. "Ye warbling birds," originally written for German words, is in the German style, both in respect to melody and accompaniment, and presents considerable difficulties—difficulties, however, worth surmounting. His other song, "The Dying Child," is quite English, and has much simplicity and pathos.

SLEEP, MY LOV'D GIRL. A Lullaby. The Words by W. GUERNSEY; the Music by T. BROWNE.—ON THE SWELLING DEEP. Song of the Sea-bird. By the Same. Addison and Co.

The lullaby is a touching and pleasing melody in A flat; the words, by Major Guernsey, being graceful and appropriate in sentiment. The other production, "On the Swelling Deep," is of a bolder and more stirring character, evincing originality and thought.

THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—Contributions continue to be received from the remotest dependencies of the Crown, accompanied by communications expressed in terms of deep sympathy for our suffering countrymen in the East. Lima, including the Valley of Canete, and the Chincha Islands alone have lately contributed £525 16s. 2d., while St. Lucia transmits £57 13s. 7d.; St. Kitts, £144 4s. 9d.; the Falkland Islands, £27 10s.; and Trinidad sends a second remittance, £147 5s. 6d. Independent of this material aid, it is gratifying to observe the tone of feeling in which all classes in these remote dependencies appear to have responded to the appeal made to their sympathies from the central committee. All classes have co-operated, and it is mentioned in a letter from Turks' Island, as worthy of remark, that a small detachment of the 1st West India Regiment stationed there, under Lieut. Strickland, have contributed one day's pay.

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Regent-street, and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, beg to
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And Mohr Antiques, worn by the Queen and Princess Royal,
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MESSRS HOWELL JAMES, and CO.
have the honour to acquaint the Nobility and their numerous
Patrons that the various departments in their Establishment are now
replete with every Novelty adapted for the present Spring Season.
They respectfully solicit an inspection.
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The extensive Stock of Mantles, amounting to £1695 1s. 9d.,
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Dart and Chaplain, best quality, match, and small, sizes, 1s. 1s.
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Ladies' myrtle-green, Napoleon blue, brown silk, and improved alpaca
Umbrellas on patent paragon frames, remarkably light; also superior
myrtle green, brown silk, and alpaca for gentlemen, a choice assort-
ment, at moderate prices. Noted for strong carriage umbrellas. Mr.
Cheek also respectfully submits a very elegant assortment of Ladies'
and Gentlemen's London-made Riding Whips, plain, 1s. to 10s.;
mounted, 7s. 6d. to 5 guineas. The assortment of fashionable
Walking Canes and Sticks is large and elegant, and his stock of
Boxing Gloves, fencing foils, masks, baskets and sticks, gaiters, &c.,
is worthy of the notice of all parents and teachers who wish the youth
of the present day to combine the study of Physical Education with
Amusement. A liberal allowance to heads of colleges, large
schools, professors, and dealers in archery, fishing tackle, &c. Manu-
factory and Warehouse, 132 C, Oxford-street, W. The Archer's
Guide, British Angler's Instructor, Rules of Cricket, and Catalogue
of Prices (gratis) contains more really useful information than any
other work.
Orders from country (with remittance) generally attended to the
same day.
Any article exchanged if not approved of. Secretaries to Archery
and Cricket Clubs will please themselves much trouble by sending for
a catalogue.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASES, containing 100 of
DEANE'S Drilled-needle NEEDLES for 1s. This neat, useful,
and elegant appendage to a Lady's Work-table will be forwarded
post-free on receipt of 12 postage-stamps, addressed to DEANE and
CO., London-bridge, E.C. Established A.D. 1708.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Marking Linen,
Silk, Cotton, Books, &c., with CULLETON'S PATENT
ELECTRO PLATES prevents the ink spreading, and never washes
out. By means of this invention 1000 pieces of linen can be marked
in one hour. Initial plates, 1s. Name plates, 2s. 6d. Set of movable
numbers, 2s. 6d. First, 2s. Arms, 10s. with instructions sent post-
free for stamps. Also, Patent Lever Embossing Press, with Crest
Die for Stamping Paper, 15s.—T. Culleton, 1 and 2, Long-acre (one
door from St. Martin's-lane). Beware of imitations.

The SUCCESSFUL RESULTS of the last HALF CENTURY have
proved beyond question that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL possesses
peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration,
and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling out or
turning grey, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it beau-
tifully soft, curly, and glossy. For children it is especially recom-
mended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s.
6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and
double that size, 21s.
CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each Bottle are the words "Row-
lands' Macassar Oil, &c." in white letters, and their signature, A.
Rowland & Sons, in red ink. Sold at 30, Hatton-garden, London,
and by Chemists and Perfumers.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, ac-
knowledgeed for 30 years to be the most effectual remedy pro-
duced for Restoring the Hair and Promoting the Growth of Winklers
and Mustachias.—In bottles 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. Wholesale and
retail, 13, Wellington-street North (seven doors from the Strand).

WOOD VIOLET SCENT.—H. BREIDEN-
BACH recommends his Wood Violet as the finest natural
Perfume distilled. A single 2s. 6d. Bottle will verify the fact. Ask
for H. Breidenbach's Wood Violet.—157A, New Bond-street, W.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.
The greatest variety in Europe. Every requisite for the
toilet of fashion.—Royal Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street
London.

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR guaranteed in six
months by the use of ELLIOTT'S GOLDEN MELANA. This
coloured preparation is unfailing in its stimulating effects on the
young and weak hair, causing them to grow with vigour and
rapidity, and the colouring matter to ascend into the tubes where the
hair is grey. Price 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s.—T.
Elliott, Hairgrower (first floor), 41, Fenchurch-street. Forwarded on
receipt of postage-stamps.

BENZINE COLLAS
CLEANS and REMOVES GREASE from
Gloves, Silks, Carpets, &c. &c.
In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Dépôt,
114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for
AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs.
JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House),
continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's,
and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books,
Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or
distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country,
either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order
the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Est. 49 yrs.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr.
and Mrs. HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, W.C., are
giving the highest prices for every kind of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
WEARING APPAREL, satin and velvet dresses, regiments, und-
forms, India shawls, point lace, trinkets, books, furniture, miscel-
laneous property, &c. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, any time or
distance. Address as above. Parcels from the country, the utmost
value remitted in cash. Established 1801.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uni-
forms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given.
Ladies or Gentlemen waited on, by addressing to Mr. and Mrs. G.
HYAM, 15, Tyler-street, Regent-street, W.; or, parcels being sent, the
utmost value in cash immediately remitted.—Established 32 years.

THE IN-STATU-QUO CHESSBOARD.—
By Royal Letter Patent.—This invention allows the game at
any period to be discontinued, and the board to be folded up without
the men being disturbed. To tourists and railway travellers it offers
special advantages, making the longest journey seem short; whilst,
from its peculiar construction, the trouble incident to ordinary Chess-
boards is entirely done away with. Price, complete with men, 30s.;
in leather lock-case, 35s.; 8in. African ivory, 50s. At all Fancy
Repositories. Wholesale, JACQUES, Hatton-garden.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—
Elementary COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the study of this
interesting science, can be had from Two Guineas to One Hundred,
also Single Specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.
Mr. Tennant gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

COLT'S SIX-SHOT PISTOLS and RIFLES.
Five different sizes of each. Description and priced lists fur-
nished. Avoid Counterfeits.—Wholesale and Retail Depot, 14,
Falm-mall West, London.

WILDFOWL SHOOTING.—Double and
Single DUCK-GUNS, large bores and long barrels, to kill
with loose shot 100 yards. Prices: Singles, from 57 1/2s.; Doubles,
13 guineas and upwards.—REILLY, Gunmaker, New Oxford-street.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for EARLY
SOWING, post-free at the named prices.—100 fine early
Annals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 35 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 15 ditto, 1s. 2d. Des-
criptive Catalogues, with sample packet, for 2d.—From WILLIAM
KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS for present
sowing. 100 papers, 5s.; 50, 3s.; 35 for 2s. 6d.; 15 for 1s. A
few papers of Gamella Bloom, Jasmine, and Double sweet William, at
5d. each, all post-free.—Address JOSEPH GOLDING, Seedman,
Finsbury.

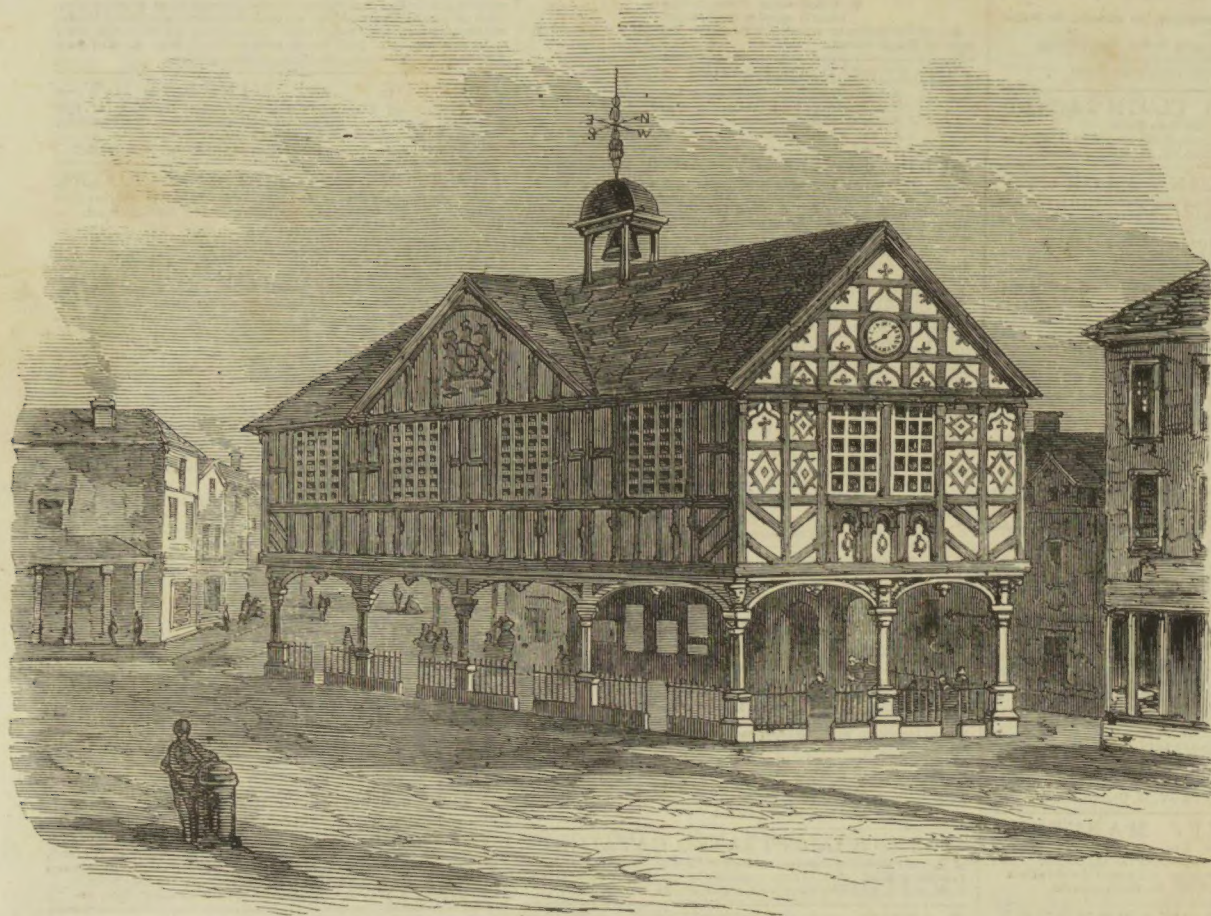
FLOWERS.—BROWN'S PATENT FUMI-
GATOR, the most effective instrument for smoking plants with
tobacco to destroy the green fly. Price, 10s. and upwards. Trade
supplied by Messrs. Barber and Groom; and may be had of any
Ironmonger.

PATENT SELF-LIGHTING CIGAR
COMPANY, 50, Moorgate-street.—All kinds of Cigars and
Cigarettes are treated by this process, and are ignited by simple friction,
without taste or smell. No extra price. In-suitable to out-door
smokers and travellers. Sample box, 12 fine Havana cigars, free 2d.
postage—lamp; 12 cigars, 6d.; 12 cigars, 1s. 2d. principal dealers in the
country. Wholesale of Messrs. BRANKS and CO., Tobacco
Manufacturers, 8, Shouen ker row, D.ctors' Commons.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per gallon.—Pale or
Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavor and great purity,
identical in every respect with those choice productions of the
Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s.
per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon.
HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the
true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still,
without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial
gallons, 13s., or in one dozen cases, 25s. each, per package included.
HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn.

VAL DE PENAS.—Connoisseurs are informed
that our House possesses a limited quantity of this rare old
WINE, and offer it at a very moderate price, 57 1/2s. per case.
CADIZ WINE COMPANY, 69, St. James's-street, London
N.B. Carriage-free. Established 1



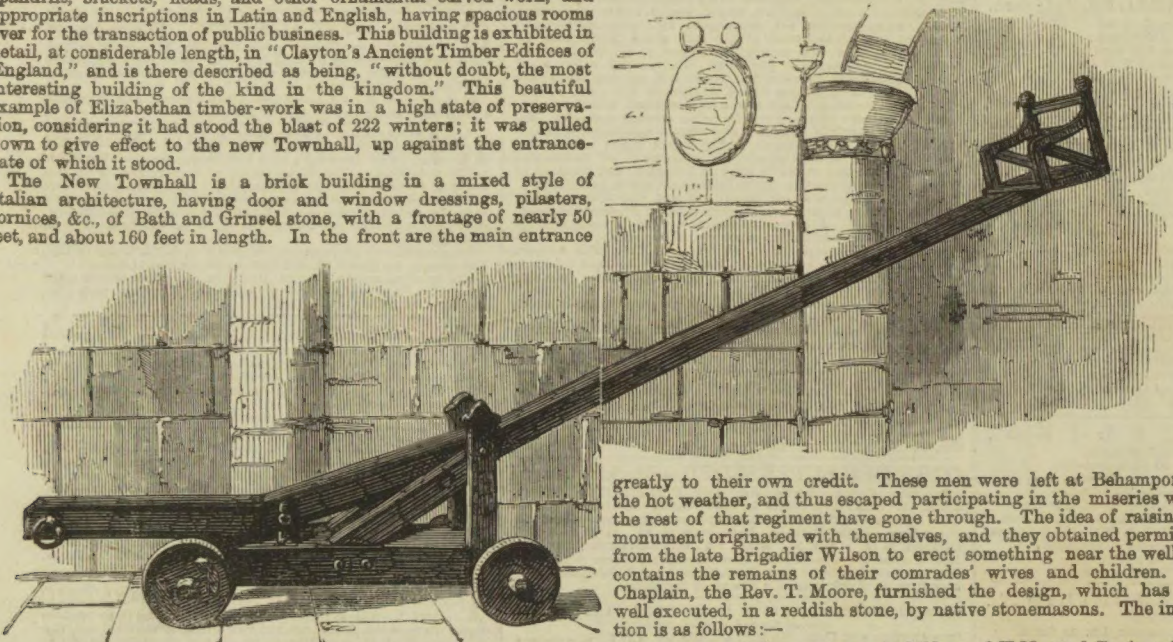
THE OLD TOWNHALL, LEOMINSTER.

THE OLD TOWNHALL was an ancient building, erected in 1633, by John Abel, the greatest architect of his day, who built the Townhall at Hereford and several other market-houses in Herefordshire and the adjoining counties, and who was afterwards honoured by King Charles I. with the title of "King's Carpenter." It was a wooden structure, supported by twelve oak pillars of the old Ionic order, with arches, spandrels, brackets, heads, and other ornamental carved work, and appropriate inscriptions in Latin and English, having spacious rooms over for the transaction of public business. This building is exhibited in detail, at considerable length, in "Clayton's Ancient Timber Edifices of England," and is there described as being, "without doubt, the most interesting building of the kind in the kingdom." This beautiful example of Elizabethan timber-work was in a high state of preservation, considering it had stood the blast of 222 winters; it was pulled down to give effect to the new Townhall, up against the entrance-gate of which it stood.

The New Townhall is a brick building in a mixed style of Italian architecture, having door and window dressings, pilasters, cornices, &c., of Bath and Grinell stone, with a frontage of nearly 50 feet, and about 160 feet in length. In the front are the main entrance

who thus narrates the purpose of this memorial, with whom it originated, and how it was carried out:—

"About seventy paces to the rear of the building is the well into which the bodies of the murdered women and children were thrown. This well is now filled up, and near it is erected the accompanying monument, which was raised by twenty men of the 32nd Regiment,

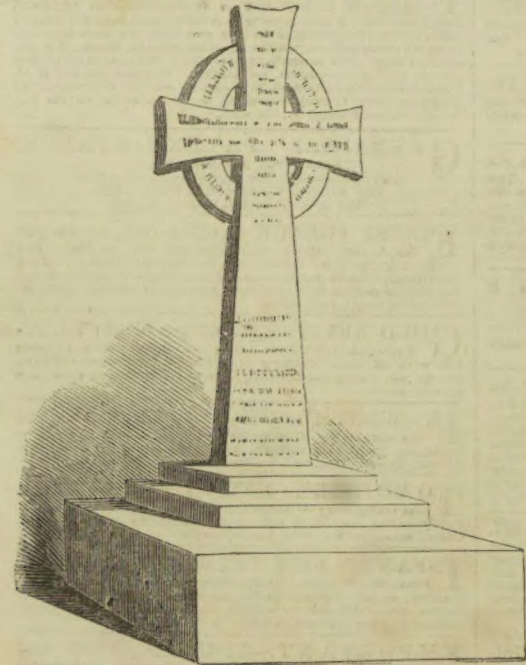


DUCKING-STOOL, LEOMINSTER.

gates and two side arched entrances, the latter leading to the council and magistrates' apartments, &c.; the former to the market. On entering through the gates, there are four spacious shops on each side, with arched roof 16 feet high, and at the end of the corridor is the market, a building 125 feet long, upwards of 40 feet wide, and 23 feet high, and conveniently fitted up with stalls, standings, &c.

MONUMENT AT CAWNPORE.

FOR the Sketch from which the accompanying Engraving is taken we are indebted to the Rev. Thomas Moore, the Chaplain at Cawnpore,



MONUMENT ERECTED AT CAWNPORE TO THE MEMORY OF THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF THE 32ND REGIMENT.

greatly to their own credit. These men were left at Behampore for the hot weather, and thus escaped participating in the miseries which the rest of that regiment have gone through. The idea of raising the monument originated with themselves, and they obtained permission from the late Brigadier Wilson to erect something near the well that contains the remains of their comrades' wives and children. The Chaplain, the Rev. T. Moore, furnished the design, which has been well executed, in a reddish stone, by native stonemasons. The inscription is as follows:—

In memory of the women and children of H.M. 32nd Regiment who were slaughtered near this spot the 16th July, A.D. 1857, this memorial was raised by twenty men of the same regiment who were passing through Cawnpore 21st November, 1857.

Round the circle is inscribed in Old English red letters—

I believe in the resurrection of the body.

The monument was not quite completed when the men were ordered to Lucknow to join their regiment, and I feared they would never see it; for, though completed when we were driven within intrenchments on the 28th, yet we hardly hoped it would escape the mischievous hands of the enemy, or from our hardly less destructive fire from the fort. Nothing, however, touched it; and it will, I hope, stand many a day as a record of the good feeling displayed by these poor men. It is proposed to raise a handsome monument over the well itself, and subscriptions are being already raised for that purpose at Cawnpore. It is no ordinary grave that it will cover, and should therefore be no ordinary monument."

ANCIENT CHALICE, LEOMINSTER.

The following communication from Octavius Morgan, Esq., upon the Ancient Silver Chalice preserved in the parish church at Leominster, is extracted from the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., p. 439:—"The chalice is one of the finest and most perfect I have ever seen. It stands eight and a half inches high, and is of silver gilt. The bowl is hemispherical, five and a half inches in diameter, gilt within and without. Round the exterior is engraved, in ancient church-text letters, the following inscription, 'Calicem salutaris accipiam, et nomen Domini invocabo.' The stem is within of silver, overlaid on the outside with gilded open Gothic tracery, consisting of six angular miniature buttresses with ogee arched panelling and tracery between them. The knop is gilded, ornamented with pierced flowing tracery, and has six projecting bosses terminating in lozenge-shaped panels, which were enriched with small roses in enamel of the kind termed 'translucid on relief,' which prevailed during the fourteenth century, though it continued to be employed much later. Small portions of the dark blue enamel still exist, just sufficient to show what had been, the remainder being worn off by use. The foot, which is of silver gilt, is hexagonal, the sides of the hexagon being indented and ornamented with an elegant band of small pierced quatrefoils. The sloping sides of the foot are engraved alternately, in old Gothic text characters, with the sacred monograms I H C and X P C. It will, however, be seen that one of these sides has been cut out and clumsily replaced by another plate of silver gilt, of more modern make and inferior workmanship. The cause of this is easily accounted for. On one side of the foot of the chalice was usually engraved a figure of the crucifix, which, in the celebration of the mass, the priest always held towards him. At the Reformation, in the year 1552, a commission was issued by Edward VI. to the Marquis of Northampton and others 'to visit chapels, churches, fraternities, or guilds, and cause to be taken due inventories of their plate, jewels, &c., leaving, nevertheless, in every parish church or chapel one or more chalices, according to the multitude of the

people.' It seems, therefore, very probable that this chalice, being of large and convenient size for the administration of the sacrament according to the Protestant ritual, was, according to the foregoing instructions, either left with or given to the parish church; but that, as the engraving of the crucifix on the foot might be supposed to lead to a superstitious reverence of it—all crucifixes at that time being removed—that portion of the foot was cut away, and replaced by the plate engraved with the monogram I H C, as we now see it. The Gothic tracery with which the stem is ornamented is, architecturally speaking, of Decorated character, and the enamelling might also be of the Decorated period, but the band of quatrefoils round the foot is of rather a later character; and I am, therefore, on the whole, disposed to consider the date of its work early in the fifteenth century. The Priory of Leominster was laid under heavy contributions by Owen Glendower in 1402; it may therefore be conjectured that some of the church plate formed part of these forced contributions, and that, on quiet being restored, new plate was procured to replace that which had



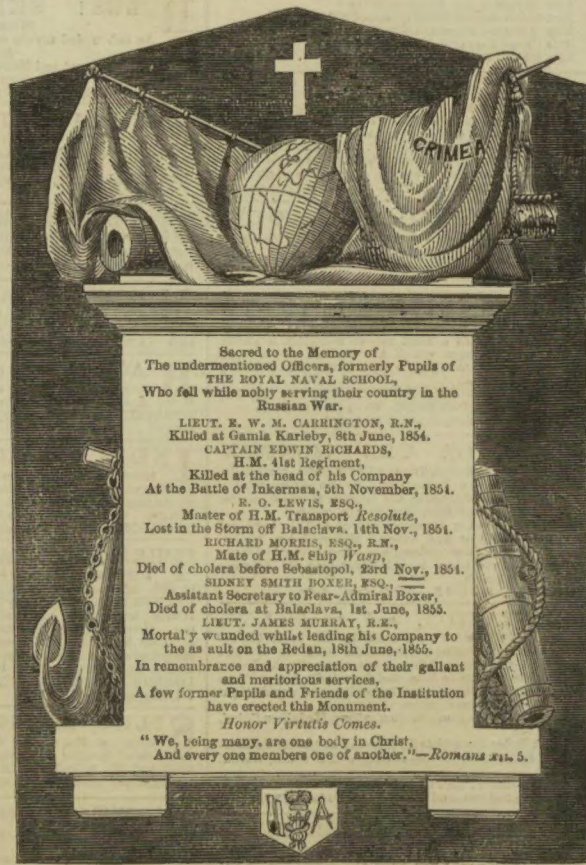
ANCIENT CHALICE IN THE PRIORY CHURCH, LEOMINSTER.

been given up, and that this chalice was portion of such new plate made at that period."

THE DUCKING-STOOL, which we engrave—a relic of bygone manners—yet stands in the Norman aisle of the church. Many individuals in Leominster remember a bitter-tongued woman, nicknamed Jenny Pipes, being carried in state upon it down Broad-street, but she was not actually dipped, being liberated on reaching the river's edge.

CRIMEAN MEMORIAL IN THE CHAPEL OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

THE pupils and friends of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, having resolved, in affectionate remembrance of their fellow-students who had fallen in the late Russian war, to erect a memorial to their memory in the chapel of the school, Mr. Edward James Physick, the sculptor, was applied to for designs; and the accompanying Engraving of the Memorial recently erected in the chapel by that gentleman speaks highly of the taste displayed in the design chosen. The monument has been carefully executed in pure Carrara marble, and a greater relief than is usual has been obtained, giving a very bold and pleasing effect to the whole work. We would add that in the studios of this artist, in the Marylebone-road, several other interesting memorials are being executed. The memorial committee, in closing their account, acknowledged the kind and valuable assistance of Mr. Eames, the secretary of the institution, whose co-operation with them materially furthered their object.



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF PUPILS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL WHO FELL DURING THE RUSSIAN WAR.